

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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## THE AMERICAN

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# THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XIX.—No. 482.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1889.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE elections occur next Tuesday, and there is, naturally, some development of interest in them. In New York the contest between the State tickets is believed to be rather close, and Governor Hill shows signs of anxiety. Between Hill's list and Platt's list the choice may be in favor of the latter, but it must be based on the superior character of individual candidates rather than the public advantage of endorsing Platt more than Hill.

In Virginia the struggle between the Democrats and Mahone appears desperate and doubtful. The preference one may have for Scylla rather than Charybdis must be very slight. But the defeat of Mahone will prevent Republican reorganization in that State and will cut off, too, the growth of the boss-ship which he is aspiring to fasten on the nation. The Republican newspapers of the Valley of Virginia are largely against him, and their resolute and earnest opposition must be an important element in the contest.

In Ohio, Mr. Sherman has been making a series of strong addresses, and has given effective support to the Republican canvass, under the disadvantage of Governor Foraker's disability, and the complications arising out of Mr. Halstead's assault on Mr. Campbell. Should the Republicans carry the Legislature, as they profess confidence of doing, it will add a Senator of that faith to the national Senate, in place of Mr. Payne, and will still further diminish the possibility of Democratic control of both branches of Congress, at any early time in the future.

ONE of the arguments which the Democrats of Pennsylvania have urged in favor of the election of their candidate for State Treasurer is, that he would introduce a wholesome and useful influence into the councils which have control of the Commonwealth's finances. In Philadelphia, for a decade, the settled policy of the people has been to elect a Democratic Controller, in order that he may scrutinize the expenditures of the Republican officials, and the same rule, it is insisted by the friends of Mr. Bigler, would be good for the State. It is especially charged that the present policy at Harrisburg is to accumulate funds in the Treasury, in order that they may lie on deposit in those banks to which they are entrusted, and the question thus raised formed one of the principal subjects of debate at the last session of the Legislature, Mr. Wherry, of Cumberland, earnestly insisting that the cash balances were much larger than they should be, and that there was good reason to believe they were arbitrarily and wastefully increased in order to benefit the banks which had them on deposit.

IN the direction of this attack on the State Treasury management, and especially upon the policy of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, ex-Senator Homer J. Humes, of Crawford county, has written a letter in which he says:

"After the passage of the Act of June 6, 1883, Governor Pattison was obliged to resort to the courts by mandamus to compel the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to obey the law. The law was treated as a nullity till 1884. But let us hold Governor Pattison responsible for its execution for three years and five months, and compare that term with the one year and eleven months of Governor Beaver's administration, as appears by the State Treasurer's sworn report.

"From the passage of the law of June 6, 1883, to December 31, 1886, Governor Pattison compelled the investment of \$4,300,000 United States bonds costing \$5,305,837. These bonds would have earned by February 1, 1892, when the first State bonds fall due, \$1,238,745 interest. He also compelled the purchase of \$1,901,500 State bonds costing \$2,236,642, saving in interest by February 1, 1892, \$609,117, or a total saving of \$1,847,862 by Feb-

ruary 1, 1892, when the first State bonds fall due. The total investment by Governor Pattison in State and United States bonds was \$7,542,479.

"In one year and eleven months Governor Beaver invested in no United States bonds, and only \$2,067,650 State bonds, costing \$2,211,308, thus saving for the State by February 1, 1892, \$460,629. But he sold United States bonds purchased by Governor Pattison in December, 1887, and January, 1888, \$1,000,000, thus losing for the State by February, 1892, \$165,333 in interest. This loss, when deducted from Beaver's gains, leaves a total net gain for Beaver for one year and eleven months of \$295,296.

"When Governor Pattison's term expired there was cash in the Sinking Fund—\$958,923. By July 31, 1889, Governor Beaver, by refusing to invest in United States bonds and in State bonds, to a limited extent, had increased the Sinking Fund money to \$2,716,000. Had Governor Beaver compelled the investment of this money in State bonds, he would have saved for the people at least \$320,000 more. But let the people remember this \$2,716,000 is loaned to the 'State Treasury Ring Banks' under the guise of a deposit, and by such banks loaned to the people at 7 and 8 per cent. interest, thus enabling such banks to make at least \$700,000 out of the people's money. To recapitulate:

Pattison invested, . . . . .	\$7,542,479
Beaver invested, . . . . .	2,211,308
Pattison saved, . . . . .	1,847,862
Beaver saved, . . . . .	295,296."

Mr. Humes thinks,—being a Democrat,—that here are reasons for the election of Mr. Bigler as State Treasurer. We present his statement because it is entitled to public consideration.

THAT Mr. Quay recognizes the present contest in Pennsylvania as his own was very perfectly illustrated at the time our article of last week, commenting on Mr. Lea's letter, was on its way to its readers. Mr. Quay's circular letters, sent out from Washington, in envelopes with the printed heading "United States Senate," were then on their way to several thousands of Republican "workers" throughout the State. We give the letter below, and it will be seen that the Senator says "it will be personally gratifying" to him to "carry Pennsylvania by a handsome majority,"—thus enforcing the logic of Mr. Lea in the most distinct manner. The divergence, indeed, between the two gentlemen lies simply at the point whether or not it will be a highly meritorious thing for the people of Pennsylvania to vote to gratify Mr. Quay. The Senator's letter is as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct 22, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR: There are many reasons which will readily occur to you why it is important that we should carry Pennsylvania this year by a handsome majority. Mr. Boyer, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, is a vigorous Republican, has a clear record, and is thoroughly equipped for the office in question. You are active and influential in party work in your section and can render very effective aid.

It will be personally gratifying to me if you will help the chairman of your county committee in organizing the county, in bringing out a full vote, and by co-operating with him in such plans as he or the State Committee may present, particularly in your own precinct or township.

Yours very truly,

M. S. QUAY.

THE energy of the canvass in Maryland, and the Democratic losses under Mr. Gorman's rule, give rise to a confidence in Republican quarters that that State will be one of the first to leave the Solid South. It was the misfortune of Maryland not to have followed the example of Pennsylvania in abolishing slavery after the Revolution. As a consequence the rising manufactures, which had given it a place next to our own State in the industrial development occasioned by the War, began to languish and lose ground for want of intelligent workmen. This decay made the domestic slave-trade of more importance to the State, and thus tended to keep Maryland in the black column. For a moment the War for the Union emancipated it, but with the return o

peace and the return also of the Marylanders who had been fighting for the Lost Cause, the gain for liberty was lost. Now it seems likely to be regained. The general revolt against the political methods of the Gorman Ring has added every year to the strength of the Republican party, besides giving promise of such a change in the business of ascertaining the popular will as will put an end to election trickery. Coöoperating with this is the growing interest in manufactures. Baltimore has been obliged to abandon with sadness the ambition to rival New York as a port of entry for European trade, and seek its success with Philadelphia on the more solid ground of home industry. The spirit which filled the ranks of its great Fourth of July procession of 1787 in support of the Constitution, is reawakening, and will destroy the city majority in favor of the Free Trade party, which has nullified the majority in the State against that policy and its supporters. The present struggle is only for honest government of the city, and a High License law for the whole State. But it is significant that several Democratic clubs have given in their adherence to the ticket put forward by the Republicans and the Reformers. The city is fighting for the victory of its better self over the degrading forces which have contaminated its politics for half a century past.

It will be remembered that in Baltimore, in 1840, there originated the Washingtonian movement for the promotion of Temperance, and that it began with a bar-room conference of a group of seemingly hopeless drunkards. From that it spread all over the country, always preserving its character as a drunkards' movement toward total abstinence, and gathering force from the public confessions of the confirmed inebrates who had signed the pledge. It proved as infectious as a religious revival, and multitudes who went to its meetings to make sport, were carried away by the enthusiasm of feeling and made a clean breast of it.

It would be very well if the recent frank and open confessions of two of Mr. Gorman's workers in Baltimore politics should prove the startling-point of a similar movement. It was a very interesting story that these men told the assembled citizens of Baltimore. It was a story of ballot-box stuffing, subornation of election judges, terrorism of negro voters, importing of repeaters, and all the methods by which Baltimore and Maryland have been kept in the hands of the Ring, and the popular will has been defeated. Both of the men declared that Mr. Gorman holds his seat in the United States Senate by virtue of the rascallities and outrages they were describing, and both went into such details as make it impossible to doubt their story, unless it should be shown to be false in the particulars they have given. It is not a story which can be dismissed by any general denial, for the men who make these confessions have not kept to any generalities.

Mr. Cowen, who is leading the fight against the Gorman Ring, did an admirable stroke of political business when he brought these men before the public in this way. But he would do one of still greater worth if he could make them the starting-point of a revival of the political conscience in our "workers" in other communities besides Baltimore.

THE appointment of Mr. John Field as Postmaster of Philadelphia was announced on Tuesday. It created surprise only in one respect—that the change should have been made so near the expiration of four years from the date of Mr. Harrity's appointment. The explanation is proffered in the political dailies, that it was believed a knowledge of the change before the election would be helpful to the energies of Mr. Quay's "workers," who think Mr. Harrison is entirely too slow. But if they expect Mr. Field to run the post-office as a political machine, and to devise methods by which the Civil Service rules can be evaded, they have badly mistaken the new appointee. So the advantage to the vote next Tuesday seems to be in the nature of imaginative stimulus.

ON Wednesday of this week a monument was unveiled at Dover over the grave of Cæsar Rodney, one of the three who signed the Declaration of Independence on behalf of Delaware.

An address was delivered by ex-Senator Bayard. The event may serve to emphasize, by way of contrast, the amazing farce which is in progress in the principal city of that State. Two men, by name McKee and Dougherty, designated as "tax collectors" of Wilmington, have been engaged for weeks in the effort to avoid receiving taxes. Their object is to disqualify the colored men, many of whom are only assessed a poll-tax, from voting at the elections of next year, and the impudence of their attempts at evasion of their duties is almost beyond belief. The daily papers of Wilmington now report regularly the lies, shifts, tricks, and excuses by which these "collectors" avoid and baffle the colored men who come forward to pay, and the simple narrative of the facts will certainly astonish any one not familiar with the disfranchisement processes of Delaware.

To erect a monument to Rodney, one of the most earnest and gallant advocates of the Revolution, a free man himself, and a hater of tyranny in any form, is very well indeed, but that there should exist, at the very time of its erection, a gross system of chicane and outrage designed to destroy the rights of a large body of freemen, and to keep upon the State the shackles of a narrow, proscriptive control, is a sad commentary on the situation at the end of a hundred years after Rodney's patriotic services. Mr. Bayard, when he was eulogizing Rodney, might well have paused to consider whether the old patriot would have wanted for a eulogist one so deeply implicated in the base system under which these partisan tools, McKee and Dougherty, are operating.

A LETTER of inquiry addressed by the New York *Tribune* to the Republican members of the next Congress has elicited answers enough to indicate what will be the course of the majority in the House. Mr. Reed will be chosen Speaker with a good degree of unanimity, his two Western rivals having nothing like a solid support from that section. The revision of the Tariff will be conducted on the principles approved by the American people in the last general national election. The Senate Tariff bill probably will be taken as the basis of action, both to save time, and because that was put forward in the campaign as expressing the policy of the party. Most notable is the unanimity as regards the reestablishment of our mercantile marine. Heretofore all proposals for this object have had to contend with the comparative indifference of the Interior States, as well as with the hostility of the Free Traders. Now there is such a response from the representatives of those States as shows that they are fully awake to the national importance of this step. The Republican party, after following for thirty years the policy outlined by Jefferson Davis in 1855, is at last about to act upon its own principles in this important matter.

What the majority of the House is likely to do has been foreshadowed by Mr. Randall, Colonel Breckinridge, and other leaders. They have at last abandoned the assumption that the rules of the last House are still in force, and begin to throw out pleas for a fair consideration of a new body of rules. We hope they will be given every right which fairly belongs to a minority, but that the House will not revive such rules as that which enabled a minority of the Democrats to prevent action on the proposal to repay the Direct Tax, and even to dictate terms to the Democratic caucus on the subject. That experience should have been enough to satisfy all reasonable people that the rules of the House were abominably bad. The minority has the right to have every proposition fairly and fully discussed before action, but it should not be given the right to obstruct legislation and to prevent measures approved by the majority from coming to a vote.

"It is encouraging," says the *Philadelphia Press*, after quoting some remarks from the *Civil Service Chronicle*, of Indianapolis, "to see one Civil Service organ working honestly for a reform and not for a partisan purpose." As the *Press* has stood up very firmly in defense of Republican doctrine, as declared at Chicago, in regard to the Civil Service question, the tone of this passage

from its editorial columns must be deemed an inadvertence. There are, we believe, three publications of importance which devote themselves to the consideration of the Civil Service subject, one of them being the *Chronicle*, named above, and the others the *Reformer* of Baltimore, and the *Record* of Boston. They are all issued monthly, and are practically bulletins representing the reform work done in those cities by a group of earnest men. Mr. Dana, who edits the Boston paper, is a Democrat, we believe, but Mr. Swift of Indianapolis, the conductor of the *Chronicle*, earnestly supported General Harrison, and so did Mr. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, who stands very near as aider and adviser to Mr. Johnson, editor of the *Reformer*. All these gentlemen and their journals are entitled to be regarded, in the language of the *Press*, as "working honestly for a reform, and not for a partisan purpose," and detraction of them simply aids the Spoils politicians in their endeavor to prove all advocates of Civil Service Reform insincere, and the reform itself a fraud. Such aid, we think, the *Press* does not intend knowingly to bestow.

THE Western wheat-growers have been so much at the mercy of the grain-dealers and owners of elevators, and have been so frequently made the plaything of big speculators, that it is not surprising to find them moving towards some kind of associate action for the defense of their interests. The organization thus proposed is called by some of the newspapers, a Farmers' Trust, with their usual infelicity in the use of terms which demand discrimination. It is much rather a pool, as the members do not sink their individual interests permanently in the organization, nor indeed take any steps to control and limit production. Their object simply is to put an end to the excessive profits and reprehensible practices of the middle-men, who absorb a very large measure of the gains which belong legitimately to the producer, and at the same time oppress the consumer whenever they see an opportunity. Thus the organization presents no such hostile front to the consumer as does the Trust, and it may command the sympathy of many who detest the Trust system and look for its speedy overthrow.

Excessive profits and combinations to raise the profits exclusively of the middleman, as Henry C. Carey pointed out long ago, are the invariable attendants of trade which is conducted with the consumer at a great distance from the producer. Such trade is all but certain to gather to a few points of transition like New York and Chicago, and at these points the trader has the opportunity to play his pranks by establishing common understanding among his kind. Nothing will be a final cure for this but the establishment of other industries in the farmer's neighborhood to such an extent as will enable him to dispense with consumers at a distance. It is this which gives the western wheat-grower such a direct and personal interest in the continuance of the protective policy, which brings the farmer and the artisan into neighborhood. There was a considerable number of dissatisfied farmers at the conference recently, to organize this pool, who talked against the Tariff. But all the recent elections prove that the farmers of the great wheat region of the northwest are wide awake to their true interest.

A JURY was obtained for the trial of the persons accused of murdering Dr. Cronin, last week, and the hearing of testimony has been in progress for several days. The prosecution took bold ground in the opening. Instead of stopping with the persons accused and on trial, the "Triangle" in control of the Clan-na-Gael was brought into the narration of the facts the State expected to prove. It was alleged that from the time this triumvirate obtained control of the organization, it changed the policy and methods of the society, and inaugurated a policy at once of assassination, treachery, and theft. The State charged that it sent men to England to conduct dynamite explosions; betrayed them into the hands of the British government, so that a score of them are now languishing in jail; robbed the treasury of the society,

and thus converted the surplus it found into a deficit; and when Dr. Cronin demanded an investigation, disseminated the report that he was one of the four "spies" referred to by Major Le Caron in his London testimony, and thus procured his assassination. If the State has in its possession evidence which will prove as much as this, the result of the trial will affect a much wider and more important circle than the men now in the dock. And the confidence with which Judge Longnecker in his opening asserted all this in the face of challenge to the proof, raises the question why any member of the "Triangle" is out of the dock.

The country will watch the course taken by the counsel for the State with an interest greatly heightened by this opening of its case. Thus far the evidence has been of a preliminary and almost immaterial kind, amounting to the proof of those facts which nobody thinks of denying, but which must be put in evidence before proceeding to contested points. A most important matter was a ruling from the bench that witnesses should not be excluded for having read in the newspapers what other witnesses had testified. This, as the judge said, is one of those rules which were right enough centuries ago, but can no longer be enforced without crippling both prosecution and defense in many instances.

WE suppose 1892 will be upon us before the newspapers will have ceased to discuss the question whether Christopher Columbus was the real "discoverer of America." We have had the claims of Bjarne Herulfsson and of Leif Ericsson pressed upon us from New England, and now General Butterfield revives the old story of the voyage of Saint Brandon, who is supposed to have sailed westward about 515 A. D. Then some zealous Welshman will remind us of Prince Madoc ap Owen, who made the same voyage in the twelfth century. It is well to ask what the meaning is of the word to *discover*. To discover is not to find but to disclose. If Columbus and his company had all been lost on their way back, they would not have discovered America, for they would not have revealed its existence to the European world. These rivals of Columbus, even if we concede all that is claimed for them, never did bring the existence of a Western world home to Christendom, and therefore he and he alone is the discoverer of America, whatever weight we may attach to the sagas and saints' lives which tell of others who made their way across the Atlantic.

THE annual meeting of the American Board of Missions, at Brooklyn, was much more of a drawn battle between the progressive and the conservative Congregationalists than any has been thus far. Evidently the friends of the "Andover Theology" are not losing heart, and they scored more than one point against Secretary Alden and the Prudential Committee during the proceedings. One of these was their defeat of the attempt to drive their representative from the Committee, and the Board probably accepted the mediation of Dr. Storrs in this matter all the more readily because it had been preceded by a threat of the progressives to withdraw from the Board and organize a missionary society of their own. It was felt that this would be a fatal move for the Board. The figures as to receipts of money and accessions of missionaries were not encouraging to the conservatives. It was seen, in spite of Secretary Alden's smooth sayings, that in a little over a year the Board would be bankrupt, and that it was alienating from itself the younger ministry of New England almost entirely. Even *The Congregationalist*, which has upheld Secretary Alden and the Prudential Committee hitherto, on reading his annual report, called a halt, and suggested a change of policy. Dr. Dexter must feel that an American Board which can get but two missionaries a year from all New England, and those two from the same Theological Seminary, has fallen out of vital relations with the Congregationalist churches and cannot go on as their representative.

The assault this year on the Board turned especially on the un-Congregational character of its methods. It refuses to accept the creed drafted by the committee appointed for that purpose by

the National Conference, exacting of those who ask appointments as missionaries a much more explicit statement of their belief on the controverted points. It refuses to invoke the aid of a council in determining whether a candidate is fit for the mission field, although this is the course prescribed by Congregationalist usage in the settlement of a pastor over a church at home. It assumes a power over the missions and the candidates for appointment on them, which the Presbyterians would not think of allowing to their Board of Foreign Missions. It would not be allowed to reject a candidate who had been approved by a presbytery, the body equivalent to the "council" of the Puritan churches. On these grounds the progressives have demanded a radical change in its methods of administration, and its relations to the churches.

THE Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church adjourned without doing near so much for the revision of the Prayer Book as the advocates of liturgical "enrichment" had hoped, but also without assenting to the demand of the conservatives that there should be an end to such revision for at least half a century. The opponents of revision and of its continuance were of two classes. The first are those "Prayer Book Churchmen" to whom the book is much too sacred to be touched, and who have been pained by every alteration of a syllable of its contents. The second are those Low Churchmen who recognize that they have lost their hold on the movement of affairs within the body, and who therefore deprecate any change as likely to make the book less acceptable to them. The revisionists are partly those High Churchmen who have got over the unqualified admiration of the Prayer Book, which once was the very mark of their party, and who believe that good as it is, it may be made both better and more useful practically. Along with these are the Broad Churchmen, who think a little shaking-up of their brethren in this and other matters will be found beneficial to the church at large, and who wish to have the book adapted to the needs and uses of this nineteenth century, as it originally was to those of the early age of the Anglican communion. Dr. Phillips Brooks goes so far as to favor the association of extemporeaneous prayer with the prescribed services, at least in emergencies. And in his sermon after the convention he declared that prayer meetings have their uses, and may need other than prearranged prayers.

OF all the European Powers, Spain is the one most offended by the suggestion that the Congress of the Three Americas may establish a Customs Union among the free States of this continent. Spain very naturally regards herself as having a certain prescriptive right to the freest intercourse with the colonies she established in the New World, and is not kindly disposed to the United States, whose example of successful revolt encouraged them to set up for themselves, and whose Monroe Doctrine prevented the Holy Alliance from reducing them to their colonial status. The possession and use of a common language give the Spaniards some advantage for carrying on commerce with the peoples of South and Central America. Yet as a matter of fact the only considerable commerce Spain has with any part of the region in question, besides the two islands which still belong to her, is with the Argentine Confederation, and amounts to an export of less than \$4,000,000 a year. It must be the idea of being shut out by the American people which offends the Dons, for they have very little to lose by it.

We presume the debates of the Congress will soon bring it to an acknowledgment that an All-American Customs Union is not feasible. Its suggestion by the State Department in the programme was rather unfortunate, as it can lead to nothing, and it has given the European opponents of the Congress a fulcrum on which to base their criticisms. And it has been useful to them in other conferences, no doubt, besides that which the Spanish government announces its having had with the Argentine Confederation, in which it received assurances that such an arrangement was not to be thought of.

THE people of the little Hellenic kingdom are not unnaturally elated over the marriage of the heir to the throne to a sister of the Emperor of Germany and a granddaughter of Queen Victoria. This is such a recognition from the royal caste of Europe as the rulers of Greece never received before, and every Greek feels his position more assured for it. In view of the fact that dynastic considerations have done so much to keep Ferdinand on the throne of Bulgaria, and thus to maintain the independence of the country against the aggressions of Russia, it is evident that an alliance with the two strongest reigning families of Europe cannot but prove advantageous to the Greeks when the time comes for disposing of the effects of the "sick man." That the English family is pleased with the new connection was shown by the presence of the Prince of Wales at his niece's wedding.

It was noted in regard to the Prince of Wales that he left Athens for Egypt, accompanied by his sons, the day after the marriage, not waiting to participate in the other ceremonials, and this is taken as a confirmation of the report that his health is in an alarming condition. Mr. Frederic, the London correspondent of the *New York Times*, has telegraphed that journal that the Prince's physicians have informed him that he is suffering from the early stages of Bright's disease.

THE statement that the British government has simply vetoed the Canadian bill for the surrender of defaulters and the like who escape into the Dominion, is contradicted, apparently with authority. The Constitution of the Dominion gives the Home Government two years to assent or refuse, and the decision of the matter is delayed until the fate of a new Extradition Treaty with the United States has been ascertained. Such a treaty, it is said, has actually been negotiated, and will be laid before the Senate at its next session.

It certainly will be a triumph of diplomacy if Mr. Blaine shall escape the dangers and difficulties of such a negotiation. Mr. Bayard was wrecked by the shoals and hidden rocks of the approach to a satisfactory settlement. If England were pursuing, as the United States, a policy towards all her people which excited no just disapproval, it would be easy enough to come to a settlement. But while the British government is engaged in the suppression of both personal liberty and national aspirations in Ireland, it is most imperative on our part to enter into no engagements which may become instrumental to her success in that policy. On the other hand we do not see how any treaty can be regarded as satisfactory, in the existing conditions, which entirely ignores the introduction of the new destructives as instruments of social warfare. Certainly the United States wants the power to have dynamiting anarchists brought back from Canada when they escape thither, and does not wish to have such criminals covered by the plea that their crimes are "political offenses." And all we ask we must be ready to give.

ANOTHER nice problem for the courts and for the State Department is furnished by the arrival of the negro participants in the bloody riots on the island of Navassa, and of the witnesses against them. The island has been regarded as under American protection, chiefly because an American company has been working the sodium deposits, and because nobody else has put in any claim. But no law of Congress has ever extended our jurisdiction over it, and the records of the State Department seem to be silent as to our claims to it. It is, therefore, a question whether our courts can put the accused on their trial, as no law warrants the punishment of citizens for offences committed outside our jurisdiction, and it is not clear that this was committed within it.

When that preliminary question has been disposed of, the matter will bear the most careful sifting as to the real merits of the charges. The story told by the white men in charge of the works reads suspiciously like those which we get from Southern newspapers after a "collision" between blacks and whites in one of the Southern States. The negroes began the killing, we are

assured, without any provocation on the part of the whites, and without any object to be gained. In this case the white version is made still more improbable by the admission that after certain white men, who had done them no harm at all, had been disposed of, the rest were spared and allowed to leave the island. Why the distinction made by an excited band of people actuated by the most blood-thirsty motives? That the negroes are confident of being able to justify what they did, is suggested by the readiness with which they accepted passage in American ships, and the joy with which they hailed the prospect of getting home again.

THE Unionists express a most unreasonable disappointment because Mr. Gladstone did not embrace his opportunity at Southport to spread before the country the details of his Home Rule policy for Ireland. They are so badly fagged out in a political sense that they would like to have a chance to find fault with the details of his plan, as nothing would be so useful as an opportunity to assume the defensive. But they are asking him to fly in the face of England's political traditions, which confine the business of the Opposition to criticism of the party in power, and do not oblige them to present a definite programme until they are called again to the control of the government. How would it have suited D'Israeli in 1869 to have been obliged to present his plan of Parliamentary Reform, when he was nagging Mr. Gladstone and detaching the Adullamites from the Liberal party? How many of them would have gone over to the Tory side of that controversy for the sake of the difference between the Reform Bill he carried, and that which his great rival had proposed? Even in 1880 Mr. Gladstone was not obliged to sketch out a definite foreign policy for his party. It sufficed that he should show the English people that that of his opponent was inhuman, un-Christian, and dishonoring to the English nation. On that he won the fight by dint of sheer criticism.

And he is "an old Parliamentary hand," and therefore he respects the rules of the game. Not by exposing himself to criticism of detail, but by aggressive attack upon the Tories, is he going to conduct his campaign. He gave them plenty of the latter in the speech at Southport. He riddled the policy of Coercion by showing how its principles would have applied to the great London strike. He took up the Tory love for the Turks, which Lord Salisbury has inherited from his predecessor, and showed England into what a quagmire of anti-Christian policy the Tories were carrying the country. And he exposed the undignified course taken by the Salisbury ministry in the policy of continental Europe, by making England the subservient tool of the great alliance of the four Powers against France and Russia. That he struck an effective blow at this point is shown by the readiness of Lord Derby to desert his Unionist friends, declaring that Mr. Gladstone is in the right, and that England has no right to go into the business of helping Germany to hold the provinces she has seized from France and Denmark.

#### FINANCIAL REVIEW.

##### NEW YORK.

THIS is an era of new combinations, reorganizations, and reconstructions. The latest presented for the consideration of the financial world is that between the Union Pacific and the Northwest, to which reference has already been made; and the one yet to come will unite the Chicago and Alton, and the Kansas Pacific. When the latter is made, the Union Pacific system (of which the Kansas Pacific is a part) will be practically brought east to St. Louis from Kansas City, and east from Omaha to Chicago. There was no difficulty in recognizing that the greatest gainer by the combination was the Union Pacific; hence the stock of that road advanced sharply in the market, while Northwest scarcely moved at all.

At first sight the agreement between the Northwest and Union Pacific might seem inimical to the other roads which meet the latter at Omaha, being the Rock Island, the Chicago, Burlington, Quincy, and the St. Paul; but the two former have their own Kansas lines, which run to Denver. It is only the St. Paul which has not. Considering that the people controlling the latter road

are practically the same as those controlling the Northwest, it is not reasonable to suppose that they have consented to an arrangement to help one property at the expense of the other. There has been much talk about boycotts, wars, and other troubles growing out of the new combination, which may be safely set down as put forth to affect the stock market.

The only solution of the tangled situation west of Chicago is in concentration of interests, which does not necessarily mean consolidation of properties. The traffic union of the Northwest and Union Pacific gives the Vanderbilts a line of road from ocean to ocean, and it also lets the Union Pacific out of a bad place, for having no line east beyond Omaha, while competitors had theirs to Chicago, it was placed at a great disadvantage. A like traffic union between it and the Chicago and Alton virtually extends the latter road west to Denver and Ogden, while it extends the Union Pacific east to St. Louis, and also to Chicago from that point. These are but the first of the several combinations which in time will make three or four large systems of roads extending from ocean to ocean, being practically transcontinental trunk lines. The Pennsylvania will be one of them. It will not require that the several roads composing these systems shall be consolidated, but only that the controlling power shall be the same. The Vanderbilt system from New York to Chicago is to all intents and purposes one working organization, but it is made up of several distinct companies. The properties are not even held together by leases, as is the case with the Pennsylvania system. If, however, the Pennsylvania extends to the Pacific, it will probably be done by working contracts or leases, as with that system there are no large family holdings of securities which would effect the same end merely by the personnel of ownership.

The Atchison reorganization plan appears to be progressing favorably. Enthusiastic accounts come from Boston of the rush of securities for deposit and conversion. Vice-President Reinhart makes a good point in showing that an immense saving to the security holders will be made if the reorganization can be effected without the enormous cost involved in foreclosure proceedings with the attendant litigation. He says, in respect to other great reorganizations, that none were so large as the Atchison. Speaking of one of the best known, the West Shore, he remarks: "The West Shore had but a single mortgage 5 per cent. bond for \$50,000,000. It was one of the most magnificent pieces of railroad property ever built in this country. But first mortgage bondholders were compelled to scale their principal 50 per cent. and on this take 4 per cent. The new 4 per cent. mortgage was for the same amount as the old one, but after foreclosure sale it was found that the receivership indebtedness and the expenses of reorganization, etc., took one-half of the proceeds of the new mortgage."

It will certainly be a remarkable event in railroad and financial history in this country if so gigantic a conversion of securities as that involved in the Atchison can go through smoothly without foreclosure, for in order to avoid this the conversion must in all cases be by the voluntary consent of the holders of the securities, of which, stock and bonds together, there are over \$200,000,000. One may well be excused for doubting the possibility of it until the thing is actually accomplished. Foreclosure proceedings are certainly to be dreaded. The cost in the West Shore case has just been mentioned. We can speak from personal knowledge of the case of a comparatively small road running from Lake Erie to St. Louis, over which a bondholders' committee spent about five years of hard and conscientious work in getting it out of the mud and setting the thing fairly on its feet again.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas road threatens to furnish another example of protracted trouble and litigation. It is in the hands of receivers, and two classes of bondholders are at cross purposes as to what either should give and take in reorganizing the company. They are engaged in a warm controversy over it, of which the outcome is doubtful. One committee representing the consolidated bonds and the stock, have issued a plan; another committee, representing the holders of the first mortgage northern division 7s., have objected to it. They have, however, issued no plan of their own. Then there are some other subsidiary committees which do not amount to much, but have the power of making trouble, so the end is not easy to see. Yet if common sense prevails, the two principal committees will get together and agree upon a plan mutually satisfactory as soon as possible, and to do this both will have to surrender some of the claims they now make.

It has been remarked by a shrewd observer that if the speculative spirit were not partially paralyzed now, the new combinations in progress among the roads would start a buying in the stock market which would send prices up as much as the West Shore deal did. But speculators have been badly hurt lately. Enormous losses were inflicted by the Atchison collapse, and

lately the trust stocks have made havoc in margins. The coal stocks now are the weak spots in the market, and especially Reading. All classes of Reading securities have been on the decline, even the general mortgage 4s., on which the interest is considered absolutely safe. But with dear money, 4 per cent. bonds are not in so much favor as they were. It is very certain, however, that the several bull elements in the situation will make themselves felt as soon as money eases, and all the more powerfully because of the present restraint.

#### THE RESTORATION OF OUR OCEAN FLAG.

THE hope which seems to be indulged in some quarters, that the United States can be permanently fooled and balked in the matter of its foreign trade, must be set down as one of the delusions with which people are fond of entertaining themselves. Yet it is easy to see how many interests are alarmed at the awakening interest in the subject, and the increase of intelligent knowledge as to the remedy for our present disabilities. The steamship lines of Europe, which now practically control the trans-Atlantic trade of the three Americas; the owners of the "tramp" ships, which pick up a mean and precarious living on the edges of the legitimate commerce of the regular lines; the foreign interests of all sorts which are quartered upon us in the United States, for their own gain; the Free Trade trumpeters, who would be saddened indeed to find our ocean commerce revived in any other way than through their prescription; all these, as they have voices to oppose every rational and sensible step toward reestablishing our lines of ships on the Atlantic, have also the hope that the American people will fail to apply to this subject the direct and resolute methods that they have used in railroad building, and the establishment and maintenance of domestic industries.

The time has come, beyond doubt, when the attention of the country may be, and will be, drawn to the subject. We have seen long enough the relative decadence of our ocean shipping. We have suffered long enough the business disadvantages of not having friendly lines to carry to the countries south of us articles which experience shows we can sell there. We have endured long enough the offense of seeing a large part of the commerce between North and South America done in ships making "triangular voyages"—bringing the products of South America to us, carrying our products to Europe, and completing the three-sided operation by taking Europe's manufactures to South America. Such a commerce as this illustrates to us, if nothing else would, the folly and fatuity of our present situation. We have a large trade with South America. We are good buyers from her. In 1888 we purchased 53½ millions from Brazil, 10 millions from Venezuela, and 20 millions from other South American countries.

Yet we surrender our trade with these nations to European control, and give to Europe not simply the profit of the carrying but the enormous advantage of its manipulation and direction. If it be worth while for ships to sail between our ports and those of South America, one way, it ought to be worth while for them to sail both ways. This is natural commerce, and any other is unnatural. Moreover, it is just commerce, for if we buy of South America 84 millions a year, we ought to sell her more than 30 millions. She takes from Europe the products of the advanced industries; she will take many of these from us, if the ships that come hither from Rio and Buenos Ayres shall go directly back again, and go in the interest of the United States.

The delusion which those hostile to American ships are entertaining is, that the subject will not receive practical and direct treatment. They hope that people will be perpetually terrified by the word "subsidy." But did not, and do not, all the commercial nations start and support their steamship lines with subsidies, open or covert? Did we not ourselves build the great railroads which first opened the West, by means of subsidies,—gifts of valuable lands, or direct loans of the public credit? Is it a crime to do for our ships what we did for our locomotives? The railroads opened up our domestic traffic and made our industries possible; they have brought materials for manufacture within reach

of each other, as they have, likewise, brought our raw products to the seaports; is it likely, then, that we shall fail to see the sense and the profit of providing corresponding carriage for these to the nations which are ready to be our customers?

Our sales to South America, in 1868, were 19½ millions; in 1888 they were 29½ millions. But our purchases there grew in the same two decades from 40 millions to 84 millions. The balance against us thus increased four fold. And yet our capability of supplying return cargoes enormously increased. Our production of manufactured goods developed between 1868 and 1888 in every particular—in range, in quality, in adaptation. Our shops and factories are far better prepared now than twenty years ago to furnish the agricultural nations of South America with the manufactures which they desire. It is the friendly facilities for transportation alone that are wanting. It is steamship lines, owned in the United States, and directed and managed with the patriotic as well as the pecuniary sense, that are demanded. These will not only help to make an equal-sided commerce, but they will increase as well the bulk of the whole movement. They will not, perhaps, establish themselves at the expense of Europe so much as they will take for the United States a share to which she is every way entitled.

And such ships must be fostered by the wise and adequate legislation of Congress. Let the voices of foreign interests object, but what of that?

#### THE GROWTH OF CENSUS-TAKING.

IN this time of active preparation for the taking of the eleventh census of the United States, it should be of interest to trace the gradual growth of census scope and methods. All censuses, whether of ancient Rome, Athens, or Palestine, or of modern nations, have been taken for political or fiscal reasons. Taxation and military service necessitate a numbering of the people and a statement of their wealth. With the establishment of the American Republic there came a new reason for the census. A government based upon popular representation, the number of whose legislators is proportioned to the number of the population, must make at reasonable intervals a complete numbering of the people. It should not therefore be a matter of surprise to any one, that the United States should have commenced its statistical record almost at the same time as its own existence. That the census of 1790 was ordered for political reasons alone and governed in its details thereby, is evident from the inquiries and classifications made. Untaxed Indians were omitted from the enumeration; free persons, "including those bound to service for a term of years," were distinguished from all others; the age and sex of free persons were noted, and those of sixteen years and upwards distinguished from those below that age. Every inquiry is directed toward ascertaining the voting and military capacity of the population.

The only modifications in the second census, that of 1800, were the classification of ages between ten and sixteen, sixteen and twenty-six, twenty-six and forty-five, and the direction of the Census by the Secretary of State instead of the President.

By the year 1810 the belt of land lying to the west of the original thirteen States, was so far occupied as to demand a place in the census. The business of making the collections of facts and figures had been placed in the hands of the United States Marshals who had the power of appointing such deputies and assistants as were necessary. In 1810 the census of such territories as were not contained in judicial districts was required from the Secretaries of the several Territories, or in case there was no Secretary, from the Governor of such Territory.

In 1820 there was a new departure. Congress saw the wisdom of utilizing the opportunity further by collecting other data than those referring to number, age, and sex. For the first time "social statistics" entered into the Census, in the shape of inquiries as to the number of persons employed in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. For the first time also was any account taken of such foreigners in the country as were not naturalized. (The want of these statistics, in the first three censuses has been severely felt, since, and in spite of various estimates, notably one by Dr. Crittenden, of Boston, in 1848, we are much in the dark on the subject.) The Census of 1820 also included an attempt to enumerate the manufacturing establishments, but the returns were imperfect, and in 1830 the feature was omitted.

In the fifth Census ages were classified by fives up to twenty, and thence by tens up to a hundred. The deaf and dumb among the free whites were numbered and classified as to age, and the

blind numbered without regard to age. The greater interest in the colored population is shown in the distinction of age and sex among them and the classification also of their deaf, dumb, and blind.

In 1840 an addition was made to the "vital statistics" by an inquiry into the number of the insane and idiotic, both white and colored, with a distinct classification of such as were under public charge. Notable additions also were a list of "pensioners for revolutionary or military services," and a collection of "all such information in relation to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and schools, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the United States." In this latter is the first indication of the new conception of the census, as a complete and detailed picture of the nation at a given time, and it needed only the additions of ten years later to put the work on substantially the foundation it now occupies.

In 1850 the duty of making the Census was assigned to the newly created Department of the Interior, and the first Superintendent of the Census was appointed at a salary of \$3,000 per annum. This first Superintendent was Mr. Joseph C. G. Kennedy, who filled the office again in 1860. (He was for many years resident of the District of Columbia and met his death at the hands of a murderer, owing to an alleged grudge, in the streets of Washington two years ago.)

With all the added features, however, there was still some attempt at securing fuller and more accurate returns in the fields previously entered on. Where population was sparse, officers and others connected with the Army might be called on to act as enumerators, and the "supremacy of the law" is evidenced by the fact that there occurred only three cases of refusal to answer the inquiries made. The work of the Census was greatly increased by the addition since 1840 of 1,175,433 square miles of territory by annexation and purchase from Mexico, which brought in an increase of 172,000 to the population. Notwithstanding this inquiries were made into the numbers of live stock in connection with agriculture; into all manufacturing establishments turning out an annual production of more than \$500 in value, with an account of the power used, number of hands employed, and their wages; into the value of real and personal estate, taxes, public schools, libraries, periodicals, the state of crops, number of paupers and cost of their maintenance, criminals, cost of labor, number of churches with their seating capacity and value; and finally there was made a mortality list for the year ending June 1st, 1850. It may easily be understood that with the imperfect equipment and methods of that time, the mass of figures and alleged facts thus gathered had but a small practical value.

It must be noted, however, that in 1850 there was an important change in the statistical system. Mr. Kennedy was commissioned to spend some time in investigation into foreign methods, and was present at meetings of statistical societies in England and Belgium. A statistical conference was proposed, and a representative of the United States was appointed to be present. As a result of this investigation is the introduction into the Census of 1850 for the first time of foreign statistical facts for the purpose of comparison with our own conditions, and possibly also of the "life tables" which have so important a bearing on all matters of insurance and considerations of the comparative healthfulness of localities and industries.

Following this direction of improved method, Mr. Kennedy, in his report for 1860, recommends the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics. One advance on the part of the eighth over previous censuses is in the fact that it "for the first time includes the population of the whole domain of the United States." Special agents were appointed for the region west of the Missouri river, and the slave and free population of the Indian reservations, with the exception of the Indians themselves, were numbered.

In preparation for the census of 1870 a brave attempt was made to modify the existing census laws. Mr. Garfield was chairman of the committee appointed to consider the subject. The proposed amendments passed the House but failed in the Senate, and in consequence the census of 1870 was taken according to the regulations of the previously existing laws.

In 1879 the changes were made, and the equipment of the tenth census was a great improvement on that of former years. By the act of March 3, 1879, the census office in its present shape was established; the great change being that the census was put in the hands no longer of the marshals, whose time must generally have been already fully occupied with the proper duties of their office, but was entrusted to specially appointed supervisors, chosen for their special fitness, who should give their whole time and energy to the work. A grave objection to the former system lay in the fact that judicial districts differed in population, and the several marshals had often a very unequal amount of work in their characters as supervisors of census. Thus, South Florida, because of the smuggling carried on along its coasts, and for other

reasons, was made a judicial district in itself; its population was 5,775 and yet its marshal was ranked in the same category with that of New York.

The addition in 1880 to the materials of the census were the noting of such as were "disabled, maimed, crippled, and bed-ridden;" an account of railway companies, and an inquiry into the statistics and causes of loss of life on the roads; and an account of telegraphy and insurance. But this census was chiefly remarkable for a series of exhaustive treatises on special subjects contributed by expert agents appointed for the purpose. These, it was supposed, would be valuable, but their bulk, their tardy issue from the press, and the unpractical character of some, have brought down criticism on the whole plan, and for the new census, 1890, the officers proposed some important omissions,—as well as some interesting additions.

One objection to the method of the American census which has caused not a little discussion is the fact that the enumeration extends over so long a time. The first enumeration, in 1790, occupied a period of nine months, so also the second and third; the fourth and fifth were attempted in six months; the sixth in five months; and the eighth in three. It was over two years from the commencement of the enumeration before the final Compendium of 1850 was finished. General Walker, the Superintendent of the census of 1880, had much to say on the question of time in his report. To quote from him, "there is no such place in the United States where a sufficient number of bright, active, prompt, well-spoken young men cannot be obtained to begin and close the work between two Sundays." Under Gen. Walker's energetic régime the time was much reduced, and returns were received in two weeks from cities of 10,000 inhabitants and upward, and in one month from the smaller places and the outlying country.

It is obvious that if inquiries are made as to the station and location of a family at the time of asking, the result thus obtained will be far from accurate at any other time, since birth and death work continual changes; it is therefore necessary to direct the inquiries to the station of a family on a given day, namely, the day on which the enumeration is commenced. Such as have died since that date are counted among the living, such as are born since that date are not counted at all, and such as are found by the enumerator away from their permanent residence are counted not as of the place where they are found, but of the place where their residence is. England obviates to some extent, the difficulties of this procedure by confining the popular enumeration to one day, facilitating the work by the use of schedules, mailed or otherwise distributed, to be filled previous to the time of collection and with reference to that time. This plan is, however, even if it presented no other objectionable features, impracticable for the United States, with its wide extent and scattered population.

E. P. ALLEN.

#### SNOW-BIRDS.

IF my memory serves me no tricks, I have never known an October without snow-birds. This year, they appeared as early as the second day; and as I have seen them daily since, it has been a source of wonder that they should ever have been called "snow-birds." Peter Kalm, writing of them in 1749, remarks: "a small kind of birds which the Swedes call snow-bird, and the English chuck-bird, came into the houses about this time, (Jan. 21.) At other times they sought their food along the roads. They are seldom seen but when it snows." The same author, thirty pages further on, says the English called it "snow-bird," and the reason is that it is only seen in winter, "when the fields are covered with snow." This impression, which there is no reason to believe was correct when Kalm wrote, still prevails, and yet there is not a tittle of reason for associating the bird with snow, as there is with the snow-bunting, an Arctic bird that you may or may not see, when the snowstorms come.

Neither Wilson nor Audubon gives any reason for such a name, and what has been written since is of little moment. Wilson's reference to one phase of the bird's habits would make the name "snow-bird" more appropriate, but Wilson repeated ill-considered hearsay in this case, for these birds care less about weather changes than many another. They enjoy a foul day, whether it rains or snows, and hunt for food wherever it is to be found. Being nearly black, of course they are very conspicuous against a white back-ground, and not at all so when the ground is bare. Possibly this may have given rise to the name. Well, this mis-called bird is now here, and has been for three weeks; and to-day is twittering gaily over wilted asters, and so intent on seed-hunting, that I can almost reach it with my hand. It has always seemed to me an autumn rather than a winter bird, and is one of several that is loved because of association rather than for any marked trait of its own. I never see them but I recall my first experience in trapping, One December day, forty years ago, it

was snowing, and I murmured that I must remain indoors. As a recompense I was allowed to trap. A sieve was tilted up and rested upon a stick, to which was tied a string reaching to the kitchen door. A few crumbs were sprinkled under the sieve. How I watched! How quickly the stormy morning passed. The snow-birds came and went, and at last, spying a crumb that had not been covered, a bird hopped beneath the sieve. I pulled the string at the right moment. For once there was a happy mortal upon earth. How impetuously I rushed out to the sieve and raising it, saw the frightened snow-bird fly away! O, the bitterness of my grief! My bird had been fairly caught, but it would not stay a captive. And I have had such adventures since. Painfully often have I failed to make good my captures. A deal of labor and empty hands at last!

But let us back to our ornithology. October 20th was a perfect day. There were snow-birds in the gardens and the old maiden-blush apple-tree was in bloom. Nutty October and flowery May, each a delight, and here commingled! There should have been music, but every bird was mute, and the hyla piped his one note at long-drawn intervals.

So undemonstrative in every way; so silent save the occasional faint twitterings, these birds of the summer-like afternoon might readily have been passed by unnoticed: but it will not be so later. They gather energy as the mercury falls, and when the next hoar frost whitens the meadows and the uplands' weedy fields, then will they shake tall grass and rattle the dry twigs, as you approach. They are timid birds, and your shadow or that of a hawk creates a riot in their ranks; but they find their wits as soon as they lose them, and if you but stand quietly, orderly seed-hunting is promptly resumed. What, then, is their peculiar merit, that attention should be asked to them? I am sure that I do not know unless it be that I love them. This is merit enough in my eyes; and who that spent his youth in the country but recalls the birds of winter? It may be there was too much work to be done at other times of the year to give heed to the summer songsters; but never in winter were the days too short to set a rabbit trap, to follow a covey of quails, or, less murderously inclined, to listen to the squirrels bark or the chirping of the sparrows in the hedge. Seldom, indeed, are the snow-birds alone. There are several other species of the same family, the finches, here in the same weedy pastures, and far oftener all are singing than that any are silent. Autumn, either early or late, is never a dismal season. As you wander in the woods or near them, you cannot say—

"I walk as one  
Who treads alone  
Some banquet hall deserted."

What summer took away with her autumn has replaced. There has been a shifting of scenes, but the actors are as numerous as before. The round of the seasons is a serio-comic drama with no heroes, or with every creature one, as you happen to view it.

In mid-winter, when the deep snows come—if they come at all—how effectually the snow-birds enliven what might otherwise be a dreary outlook. On the projecting twigs above the huge drifts they gather, and plunging down deeply into the snow find seeds on many a sturdy weed that winter winds have not cast down. Their curious antics at such a time, so vividly described by Lockwood, make us forget that the day is cold, and whatever the weather, I would rather be among the birds and see them close at hand—closer than is ever possible from my study windows.

Perhaps snow and snow-birds is too short a list of attractions for a winter-day outing. It is not for me; but I have never found it an all-inclusive list. There was never a snow yet, since the days of palaeolithic man at least, that covered the tree tops, and here the

"Chic-chicadee dee! saucy note  
Out of sound heart and merry throat,"

is very sure to be heard, even with the mercury below zero. It accords well with the rippling twitter of the snow-birds and completes the day's attraction, or should do so. How tiresome our northern summers would be without a bit of winter, now and then, wherewith to contrast them. It is strange but true, that when the occasional rambler takes an outing he must have a whole menagerie at his elbow or votes the woods in winter a dismal solitude. It is seldom that our snow-birds have only the titmouse for company. Given a blackberry thicket and the white-throated sparrows will be there, and how gloriously they whistle! Overstaying cat-birds, here in New Jersey, will be a surprise, and their midsummer drawling will sound strangely coming over snow-banks; but of late, it is a feature of a winter walk. Winter, in fact, is overfull of sights and sounds.

October to March: for five months we have had snow-birds, and none the less a feature when the asters empurpled the hillsides than later when the fields were snow-bound. What of them now, as summer comes on apace? Even above the wreckage of a wild winter, snow-birds can be cheerful. Never so tattered and torn

the rank growths of the dead year, but the snow-birds have reason to rejoice. If not at the present outlook, then they take a peep into futurity and sing of what will be. Probably our world looks dreariest in March, just as the darkest hour of night is just before the dawn, but happily the gloom does not weigh upon snow-birds, and to know how cheerfully they can sing, one must hear them now. Their whole souls are in their utterances, and when a hundred or more ring out their gladness, March sunshine grows the brighter, the winds are tempered, and many a yellow leaf becomes a golden blossom.

CHARLES C. ABBOTT.

Near Trenton, N. J.

#### THE RELATION OF THE STATE TO FORESTRY REFORM.<sup>1</sup>

A STATE, which is administering its trust for the people, a government by the people, who believe in education as the best means of advancing their interests, will not object to providing for the education of their agents, which alone fits to exercise them as their duties of governing intelligently.

What then can be of more pressing need in each State, than a forest commissioner, whose duty it shall be to collect the facts upon which the forest legislation for his State is to proceed; who will represent the forestry interests of the State; who in gathering information in regard to the distribution, location, condition of forest areas, the rate and method of their decrease or increase, the relations of supply and demand of forest products, and information in regard to the relation of water and soil conditions in his State to forest areas; can also act as an educator of the people with reference to their forestry interests and as the officer in charge of the observance of forestry laws and forest police; and who would manage State (or school) forest lands where such may exist?

Whatever legislation we may ask for, the appointment of such an officer is almost an unavoidable condition to insure the enforcement of forestry laws, while the value of his labors as a bureau of information can hardly be exaggerated or their necessity doubted.

The same agencies may be employed by the Government to produce an economic reform, that are open to private endeavor, with the one additional agency of compulsion. Education, persuasion, and compulsion, are all at the command of Government. How are they to be employed? To what extent can they be expected each to do its share in producing the desired result?

Compulsion under our present conception of State functions and of private property rights, can only have a limited application, as long as the soil and its resources have passed into private hands. Yet it would need hardly more than a logical application of the old accepted maxim of law: "Utere tuo ne alterum noces"—you may use your property only in such manner as not to injure your neighbors—to provide all necessary restriction in the use of such private forest property, the management of which has a bearing upon conditions of neighboring property. We only need to ascertain how far this maxim may apply in each individual case, and provide the methods of State supervision, wherever State ownership is not preferable.

Compulsory and restrictive forestry legislation is so far unknown in our country, unless we consider as such the fire-laws and stock-laws. These emanate, however, not so much from a consideration of the special value of the forest but treat it simply as a species of property.

Stock-laws, *i. e.*, the restriction of allowing cattle to run at large, incidentally are beneficial to forest preservation, by allowing a saving in forest supplies and by affording protection to young growth. The fence laws in existence, which are replaced by the stock-laws, have been such an absurdity and perversion of the principles of common law, that their existence, in civilized communities, must be considered a relic of pioneer days, to be abolished wherever they are passed. To place the burden of protecting my property against the aggressions of my neighbor or his cattle, at my own individual expense and labor, derides the very idea of community and State.

A recognition of forest property as something deserving specific attention by the State, a new principle aside from that of protecting property, enters into what I will call stimulative legislation.

As soon as legislation has recognized that management of forest culture is desirable, it has committed itself to a new principle; it must have recognized that such encouragement is necessary, that the community has a direct and perpetual interest in forest culture. that there is some reason why private interest is not sufficient to satisfy the common interest; and it takes recourse to persuasion in order to supply the deficient incentive to private enterprise.

Persuasion by the State—the community—means nothing

<sup>1</sup>Pages from a paper read by Bernard E. Fernow, Chief of the Forestry Bureau in the Department of Agriculture, at the National Forestry Congress, Philadelphia, October 16.

more nor less than compensation for the loss which is supposed to have been incurred by an interference with the free use of property, such compensation being given directly or indirectly; or else it exerts itself in giving bounties and premiums for the purpose of extending a particular use of property which is supposed to be for the benefit of the whole, and not agreeable—at least for the present—to the owner.

Such indirect aid may also be given as will make it easier for the private owner to introduce a better system of management on his property. Examples of such persuasive legislation are the laws providing bounties for planting timber, which exist in three States (Wisconsin, Illinois, and Dakota), or exemption from taxation of planted or natural timber, which exists in six of our States.

In this category belongs also the Timber Culture Act of the United States, which pretends to encourage the extension of the forest area, while all other United States laws—the tariff on lumber among the rest—foster forest destruction.

Here might also be mentioned the provision, on paper, in the appropriations for the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, for the distribution of plant material in aid of timber-planting; which is made nugatory by an absence of necessary funds.

Education by the State can be conceived only as supplementing its principal agencies of compulsion and persuasion. When the Government has committed itself to a recognition of forestry interests, and demands a systematic management of private forests, it must provide the opportunity of learning how to do it. It must either directly or indirectly encourage research and experiment, and foster such agencies as the Forestry Associations, which promote the interests of a rational forest policy.

The institution of a Forestry Division in the Department of Agriculture was made for educational purposes mainly and could do a great deal of good,—much more than it has done, by the mere fact of its existence,—if a more liberal policy in its appropriations should obtain and their application in useful directions were permitted.

The most potent agent of education is example. As private enterprise and management invites imitation, so would the management of state forest property by the state impress the desirability of private forest management. In fact, nothing contributes so much to induce rational private forest management in Germany as the example of the Government in dealing with its own forest property. How can we teach what we do not practice?

How can a government expect its citizens to do in the use and care of their property what the Government is not willing to do in the management of its own?

We may as well abandon all idea of influencing the action of the individual members of the community as long as we are not prepared, as a community, to act in the same manner. Wherever, therefore, a State still owns forest property, its first and natural duty is to take care of it in such a manner as to show appreciation of its value, direct or indirect. Then only does the Government require the right to direct, control, or influence private activity of the same kind.

Speaking specifically of the United States Government, there are, according to a statement from the General Land Office, over 70,000,000 acres of so-called timber land still in the possession of the Government, mostly situated in localities where the existence of the forest cover is of most far-reaching influence, and where even the material of the forest, although often of quite inferior quality, is of paramount significance in the development of the country.

What policy does the Government pursue with this property? Does it act in regard to it as if there existed an appreciation of its value in any direction?

Read, in answer to this query, the reports of the Secretaries of the Interior, the Commissioners of the Land Office, those officers who are in charge of the land interests of the United States. Read the Report of the Forestry Division on the Forest Conditions of the Rocky Mountains, and you will agree with me that the United States Government is not in position to legislate on forestry matters, until it has begun to practice what it proposes to teach by its law. Worse still, the failure of the General Government in doing its plain duty as owner of these forest lands, sets at naught all efforts which the individual States may be willing to make in behalf of their own forestry interests. The Forestry Commissioners of California and Colorado will tell you that they are baffled in their endeavor to protect their interests by the absence of good will and coöperation on the part of the General Government.

BERNARD E. FERNOW.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

A FRIEND and reader of THE AMERICAN has asked us whether the expression in an unsigned article last week, to the effect that General Hartranft was one of the *two* most distinguished soldiers whom Pennsylvania sent to the War for the Union, (the other being General Hancock), does not do injustice to General Meade. We answer with candor that we think it does. The article was written inconsiderately as regards General Meade. If he were included, and the statement made to refer to *three* such soldiers it would be, no doubt, accurate and fair. No other soldiers from Pennsylvania attained equal distinction with Meade, Hancock, and Hartranft. McPherson and Reynolds, both gallant men and able commanders, might have done so had they not fallen in the midst of the struggle.

It is a mark of the decay of the sect of the Shakers that they now are under the necessity of hiring men to work on their farms. The United Society of Christian Believers was at its height during the years which followed the second War with Great Britain. Up to that time it managed to take advantage of every revival excitement which had agitated the country, and each of these was marked by the organizing of a new Shaker community. From that time it ceased to gain in numbers, and for a long time back it has been decaying. It has been obliged to sell several of its great farms, and to consolidate the communities which occupied them; and it is not likely that the sect will last long into the next century. As all Shakers are celibates on principle, they can keep up their numbers only by conversions and adoption of children. The former have become very few, in spite of the efforts of Elder Evans to press the merits of the sect upon the attention of the public. The latter are frequently found unsatisfactory, the principle of heredity in the children proving too much for Shaker training. But the Society serves to show what are the conditions of communistic success: (1) Religious enthusiasm to overcome individualism; (2) the exclusion of the family, as the natural unit otherwise would prove too strong for the artificial one; (3) uncompromising despotism in control.

THE activities of the Contemporary Club are about to be resumed, the first meeting of the season being announced for the evening of the 12th inst., when Professor George Stuart Fullerton of the University, will address the Club on the subject of "Hypnotism." Professor Fullerton's acquaintance with the phenomena as well as the philosophy of the subject, and with all its related fields of investigation, equips him well for the task.

WE propose to give in THE AMERICAN of next week an inset sheet of illustrations, presenting some examples of the art industries on exhibition at Memorial Hall. While they have already been seen by many, and will be seen by many more before the Exhibition closes, we shall give pleasure, we believe, in presenting the pictures to many who are not able to view and enjoy the originals.

#### THE "ARTS AND CRAFTS" EXHIBITION.

LONDON.

THE Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society has just opened in the New Gallery on Regent street its second annual exhibition, to which a good deal of interest is attached, not only because of whatever excellence one may find in the work exhibited, but more especially because of the curious attitude taken in art matters by its promoters. It happens, as I think I wrote in a letter to THE AMERICAN when the first show was given, that the President of the Society and several of its leading members are Socialists, and many as may be their virtues that silence which is golden is not to be counted among them. There hardly arises a Socialistic discussion or excitement, that William Morris or Walter Crane or Henry Holiday or Cobden-Sanderson, or occasionally Burne-Jones, does not come violently and loudly to the fore. No one would have the right to object, were it not that as a result never are these men asked or do they ask themselves to say a few words about art, that they do not at once drop into Socialism. This tendency on their part reached the height of absurdity last year at the Art Congress in Liverpool, when Morris, and Crane, and Cobden-Sanderson delivered speeches which would have been appropriate only in a meeting called to discuss social subjects. Mr. Hamerton says that the Englishman cannot understand art that is not based on morals, but these teachers have found for it the new basis of sociology and economics. Walter Crane and Cobden-Sanderson, on the occasion I refer to, agreed that nothing can be done for arts and crafts until the conditions of the craftsman are reformed and he is made a free man, the equal of his fellows. William Morris, going still further, declared that the artist's chief duty to-day is to

reform society, or else, if he does not see his way to this undertaking, he must promote the interests of a "small and unpretentious Society"—the Arts and Crafts, the members of which are working to this great end. It is therefore clear, that according to the latter, the present exhibition has a sociological as well as artistic character, and it is for this reason one studies it even more carefully than if its ambitions were more simple. (In this connection I cannot help noting here, as further proof of the meaning given to the exhibition, that though it has been opened but two days, Walter Crane has already written to a London daily complaining that despite that paper's democratic and socialistic creed, it should send "a rank individualist" to the show as art critic!)

Looking at the work from the artistic standpoint,—and it is from this standpoint one has hitherto supposed all art work ought to be looked at,—the show cannot be said to be a very great success or to evince any marked improvement over the first. There are some good things to be seen, of course. William Morris is very elaborately represented, but his cretonnes, and damask, and velvet hangings, and Miss Morris's embroidery are too well known to be dwelt upon here. If the special designs or color combinations shown are new, they are so very like those which we have often seen that the difference is not apparent. I need only mention one beautiful piece of Arras tapestry with a figure of Peace designed by Burne-Jones. Much the same is to be said of Benson's metal work; his lamps and kettles we have long since grown familiar with not only in his shop-window on Bond street, but in our own houses; many are admirable, but in his exhibit again, I discovered nothing new. Walter Crane, the President, has very beautiful peacock designs for wall paper and frieze which I do not remember ever having seen before. But it is a pity he does not content himself with sending these, together perhaps with the proofs of his "Flora's Feast," published last Christmas. His other work, of which there is a great plenty, is unusually poor and but little credit to him; and it is funny after his very severe criticisms of the Royal Academicians' privileges, to find that in a gallery in which he has full swing he covers the walls not only with his own productions,—so many indeed that one might think he had indiscriminately carted off all the odds and ends that happened to be in his studio,—but with work by his wife and children. De Morgan makes his usual display of pottery. Cobden-Sanderson is again well represented by the book-bindings which he calls "homage," and which, beautiful as they unquestionably are, convey absolutely nothing to the average mortal, and artistically are not to be compared for a moment to such covers as that, for example, designed by Howard Pyle for his "Robin Hood" or by Vedder for his "Omar Khayyam." As for the greater number of the cartoons and drawings exhibited, I am of the same mind as the critic who on Press day, said that to judge from them, the first essential of decorative art was that the decorator should know nothing about drawing. One man alone stands out from the others, Mr. Christopher W. Whall, whose name is new in the London art world. His St. Christopher, a cartoon in water color and pastel for mural decoration, is vigorous in composition and execution, and brings out more conspicuously the technical shortcomings of those which hang around it and which are weak imitations of all the affectations and defects of Burne-Jones and Rossetti, (there is one Burne-Jones, a design for a stained glass window, on the wall opposite). Mr. Whall has also sent a pen drawing, as distinguished for mastery of technique. Already he is being talked of, and it is probable, if he steers clear of artistic socialism, the rock upon which several artists are in danger of being wrecked, that he will be heard of again. Some of the embroideries and laces show great excellence, but among them I noted nothing very extraordinary. There is a pleasing display of pottery. And when I have said this, I think I have said all.

The other most notable feature of the exhibition is the almost unlimited space devoted to the metal work,—in which Mr. Leland's influence, to anyone who remembers his school in Philadelphia, asserts itself; and furniture,—much better in design than workmanship,—of the School and Guild of Handicraft, the Art school that is, established in connection with St. Jude's church and Toynbee Hall in Whitechapel. If the Exhibition were merely intended to show from year to year the progress that is being made by English artists and craftsmen, one would content one's self with pointing out that that progress is not so rapid as one might wish. But we have the words of the President in the Preface to the Catalogue, that, "while most anxious to recognize all serious and sincere effort, we are under the necessity of maintaining the standard of the accomplishment as high as possible." We can only then conclude that he and the other members believe that high standard to be maintained by the very much improved but still very crude work of the Guild of Handicraft, by the precocious efforts of small children, and by the imperfect designs of draughtsmen who have not learned the first principles of drawing, quite as well as by the really good work of the well-trained artist and craftsman, while it is equally evident that they recognize as

decorative art only the work of the school led by Morris, Crane, and Burne-Jones. Therefore, there seems but small reason for Englishmen to rest their hopes for the future of art upon William Morris's "small and unpretentious Society."

As to what this Society will accomplish for England's social and economic future, the exhibition, it must be confessed, does not explain. The only outward signs of its socialistic aspirations are manifested in a very funny settle, decorated by Walter Crane, with an arrangement of three very downcast workmen intertwined with a scroll bearing the inscription, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," and by some tiles, upon which the same ingenious designer has inscribed the legend *Labor Vincit Omnia*. But turning to the Catalogue, a little light is thrown upon the subject. Here we find that the first step towards that common and kindred life, that sympathetic and helpful fellowship, in a word towards the conditions under which your artist and craftsman will be free, and therefore do good work, is to give the latter full credit in every case for his work. He, who according to these social reformers, has been lost sight of, and had his personality submerged by "the organization of industry on a grand scale, and the enormous application of machinery in the interests of competitive production for profit," is to be given the place he deserves, to be made known to the public, and to glory in the notoriety which nowadays is reserved for the pictorial artist. This is a very praiseworthy reform to make, and is only as it should be. But the reformers forget one important fact: in the days when the best decorative art was produced, the average craftsman was unknown to the public, and was not in the socialistic, and indeed sometimes not in any other sense of the word, free. How many of the men who decorated the cathedrals of old, who covered their walls with delicate tracery, filled their niches with statues, and wrought the capitals of their columns into a mass of foliage and blossoms do we know by name to-day? And what was the condition of the craftsman in Rome and Greece all through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, and what is it still in the East? Does it represent freedom, according to the socialistic definition? The truth is that men in the past as in the present have been great artists and craftsmen *despite*, and not *because* of their conditions, and the artist's first duty now, as it ever has been and ever shall be, is to perfect his art. If the arguments and the greater part of the work of the members of the Society of Arts and Crafts show what is in store for us when art is firmly established on its social and economic basis, I think there are few lovers of art and common sense, who will not wish artists and craftsmen back in their old bondage, when they had not yet been taught that their special business was the reformation of society.

#### REVIEWS.

##### DR. WALLACE'S "DARWINISM."

DARWINISM. By Alfred Russel Wallace, LL. D., F. L. S. London: Macmillan & Co. 1889.

IN the preparation of the present work Mr. Wallace has done a service for which the student and a large body of general readers will be cordially thankful. The voluminous and broadly-scattered literature of Darwinism, and the intricacies of the subject, have prevented that free use of the facts supporting evolution which are necessary for the proper comprehension of the argument of the modern biologist, despite the exceedingly lucid expositions which appear in Mr. Darwin's several treatises. We have here the underlying facts of the case, so to speak, brought clearly home to us—a vista of the principles upon which is founded the doctrine of variation and natural selection. The book is, in short, a text-book of Darwinism, and it will be profitably used by all who venture into the realm of the "Origin of Species." Apart, however, from any direct connection with the topic which it is intended to elucidate, the book will be found to have its special value in the large number of facts in the economy of nature which it unfolds, the greater number of which, probably unappreciated by ninety-nine hundredths of ordinary humanity, fall within the boundaries of every-day observations. The reader will find in these facts an almost inexhaustible store of interesting material—material of that kind which cannot but lead to a more thorough enjoyment and higher appreciation of the works of nature by which he is surrounded.

It is fortunate that the task of elucidating and supplementing Darwin should have fallen to the lot of one so competent as Mr. Wallace, and it is not less fortunate that Mr. Wallace should possess the same rare gifts of argumentation and diction which everywhere stamp the works of the greater master. Science, indeed, offers few parallels to the case of the double-minds which in independent, but identical, action formulated the most far-reaching law of organic physics, and so expounded it as to make it common property rather than the property of the scientist alone. With almost unexampled modesty, and with a denial of self-glorification

which belongs to but few men of research, Mr. Wallace gives to Darwin most of that which belongs equally to himself, and which he earned after years of equally painstaking research and observation.

Much of the present volume is devoted to an examination of that mainstay of Darwinism, the law of natural selection, and the preservation of favored or special races in the struggle for existence. Mr. Wallace holds as firmly as ever to the broad principles which are the expression of this law, and cements with many new facts the gaps of supposed inconsistencies which Mr. Darwin's critics have from time to time brought forward, and which in certain directions had led Darwin himself to modify his own views. The chapters on mimicry and color-adaptation, and on the general uses of color, are in this connection specially interesting, and they constitute of themselves a charming romance of natural history. It is here that Mr. Wallace exhibits that deep penetration and keen analysis which at once stamp him as a master, and which only intensify by strong contrast the peculiarly non-scientific position which he assumes regarding the "spiritual" development of man. The metaphysical conceptions on this point may or may not meet with favor, but like all speculations which go beyond the realm of fact, and a logical deduction from fact they lack the scientific method. And singularly enough, this is precisely what Mr. Wallace urges against the speculations of a school of American evolutionists, the so-called "neo-Lamarckians," who, to use his own words, have introduced "in place of the well-established and admitted laws to which Mr. Darwin appeals" "theoretical conceptions which have not yet been tested by experiments or facts, as well as metaphysical conceptions which are incapable of proof." It will thus be seen that Mr. Wallace takes broad issue with the neo-Lamarckians, or those who would substitute for natural selection the force of direct mechanical or physical action upon an organism to produce variation, a conception that was vaguely formulated by the distinguished antagonist of Cuvierism in the early part of this century, the author of the "Philosophie Zoologique." It is as yet impossible to say in how far Lamarckism may be an actual condition, and therefore, to what an extent it may serve to explain the origination of species. That a direct relation exists between an organism and its surroundings, and that direct modifying effects may be carried to an organism, or the parts of an organism, from these surroundings, there can be little or no question; but, nevertheless, it would seem that in most cases the individualization or rendering permanent of the effects produced must fall under a general law of natural selection. The modification of parts through use or disuse, the mechanical genesis of special structures, as well as the broad effects of acceleration and retardation, clearly fall under some such law.

In his treatment of the problems of heredity, hybridity, and fertility, Mr. Wallace is singularly happy, although it cannot be said that his arguments always carry conviction with them. The limitation of space naturally prevents that detailed marshalling of facts, and consequently that close reasoning with which Mr. Darwin's works have made us acquainted. The subject of "Geographical Distribution" lies in the direct line of research of the author, and receives careful consideration. Less fortunate is the treatment of the "Geological Evidences of Evolution." The supposed law of "physiological selection," which was put forward with considerable warmth some little time ago by Prof. Romanes, finds no favor with the author,—indeed, it might be said to receive its death-blow at his hands.

ANGELO HEILPRIN.

A FEW MORE VERSES. By Susan Coolidge, author of "Verses." Pp. 257. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

The author of this pretty volume is best known as the writer of some of the best and most wholesome books for girls that our generation has been favored to possess. She holds a position alongside Miss Alcott and Mrs. Whitney in this field, although not quite the equal of Miss Alcott in originality of personal conception. She also has won a good degree as a writer of verse, her contributions to *The Congregationalist* and other weeklies having been recognized as much above the average of our newspaper poetry. She is not of the new aesthetic school, for she always has a thought to express, and always is more occupied with the thought itself than with nicety in expression. In this she reminds us of Mrs. Jackson, Lucy Larcom, and Mrs. Whitney. She also is not occupied in spreading "the philosophy of disillusion," as it is pleased to call itself. Faith in God and in man, in life and its highest possibilities is her message, and she carries her Christian faith as a thing to be confessed, not to be ashamed of.

We might guess that she has read Mrs. Browning and Mrs. Jackson to good purpose, although no echo of either. Her tribute to the latter is both true and beautiful. After seeking in the wind, the sun, the woods, the brooks, a fitting type for "H. H.," she proceeds:

"I cannot find her type. In her were blent  
Each varied and each fortunate element  
Which souls combine, with something all her own,—  
Sadness and mirthfulness, a chorded strain,  
The tender heart, the keen and searching brain,  
The social zest, the power to live alone.

"Comrade of comrades, giving man the slip  
To seek in Nature truest comradeship;  
Tenacity and impulse ruled her fate,  
This grasping firmly what that flashed to feel,—  
The velvet scabbard and the sword of steel,  
The gift to strongly love, to frankly hate!

"Patience as strong as was her hopefulness;  
A joy in living which grew never less  
As years went on and age grew gravely nigh;  
Vision which pierced the veiling mists of pain,  
And saw beyond the mortal shadows plain,  
The eternal day-dawn broadening in the sky.

"The love of doing, and the scorn of done;  
The playful fancy, which, like glinting sun,  
No chill could daunt, no loneliness could smother.  
Upon her ardent pulse Death's chillness lies;  
Closed the brave lips, the merry, questioning eyes.  
She was herself!—there is not such another."

It is hardly fair to be quoting a poet's critical passages alone. But we are struck with a criticism of Muncay's "Christ before Pilate." After describing the surroundings of the scene in the Roman praetorium, she asks:

"WHERE IS THE CHRIST?  
"Not that pale shape which stands amid the press,  
In gentle patience uncomplainingly,  
Clad in the whiteness of his Teacher's dress—  
That is not he!"

"That slender flame were easily blown out;  
One furious gust of human hate, but one!  
One chilling breath of treason or of doubt—  
And it were gone!"

"But thou, O mighty Christ, endurest still;  
Quenchless thy fire, fed by immortal breath,  
Lord of the heart, Lord of the erring will,  
And Lord of Death!"

"The vision changes on the pictured scene;  
The pallid Victim fades, and in his place  
Comes a victorious, steadfast, glorious mien,  
The true Christ's face."

T.

HALF-HOURS WITH THE BEST HUMOROUS AUTHORS. Selected and Arranged by Charles Morris. Four Volumes. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

The preceding labors of Mr. Morris in the selection and arrangement of "half-hour" volumes have indicated by their success the fitness of his continuing to work in that vein, and the present venture ought to be one of the most popular of all. For humor—good humor—is always attractive and winning, and in our modern life especially has it been held in high esteem. It is indeed true, as Mr. Morris suggests in his preface, that the literature of humor belongs to the modern world. No one possessing an acquaintance with the very olden time, either in its letters or its history, can fail to see how impossible it was that the genial humor of our day could have been produced much earlier than it was. The conditions of a harder life forbade it. The change began, as Mr. Morris says, in the era which produced at once Rabelais in France, Cervantes in Spain, and Shakespeare in England,—the later half of the Sixteenth Century,—and the world shook then "with laughter at the mirthful conceptions of those genial-hearted writers."

The selections in these four volumes cover the field of native and extra-American humor. Two volumes are given to each, and each pair is separately indexed. A range over the list of contents shows that while there has been a liberal reach backward into the literature of an earlier day, this does not extend much beyond the limits of the Nineteenth Century, in America, and stops abroad with the three great authors of the Sixteenth, already referred to by name. Of our own writers of humor there are extracts from all or nearly all, whose work has been most familiar and most popular; and the list if we should give it in full would forcibly remind the reader how many genial spirits in literature there have been on this side of the Atlantic. If we begin with Irving, there are here, besides, the perennial Holmes, Lowell, Saxe, Cozzens, Seba Smith, (the "Jack Downing" of fifty years ago), Willis, Trowbridge, the two Lelands, Lueretia Hale, Charles Dudley Warner, Judge Haliburton, ("Sam Slick,") Frank Stockton, Ross Browne, Shillaber, Clemens, ("Mark Twain"), Halpine, ("Miles O'Reilly"), Gail Hamilton, John Hay, Bret Harte, Joseph C. Neal, Robert H.

Newell, ("Orpheus C. Kerr"), Browne, ("Artemus Ward"), Locke, ("Nasby"), Joel Chandler Harris, Burdette, Trowbridge, Marietta Holley, George H. Derby, ("John Phoenix"), James M. Bailey, ("the Danbury News Man"), and others whom we ought not, doubtless, to omit naming, but whose place as humorous writers is less definitely marked. Mr. Morris has made good selections from all these, and then he has added pages from a large number of authors who would not ordinarily be thought of in this connection. He finds something in Whittier, for example, a prose sketch describing the "straggler" of New England, "The Yankee Zincali"; and he gets good material from Franklin, Drake, Halleck, Charles Sprague, Bryant, Mrs. Stowe, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Beecher, Edward Everett Hale, and Stedman, and yet others,—sometimes in prose, sometimes in verse, but all bright, genial, and amusing. And he has not, of course, done more than dip lightly into the great stream. Brief selections, one or two from each author, give but a taste, necessarily. And there are, even on this plan, numerous omissions: it must not be supposed that we have here an encyclopaedia of humor. Names which perhaps each reader will look for do not appear. The work has drawn so much from sources not strictly humorous that some of the good fellows do not greet us at all. We miss Robert B. Roosevelt, with his "Five Acres Too Much," R. M. Johnston with his Southern sketches, and "Max Adler," with his grotesque exaggerations of fact and fancy,—and yet others. But within his limits the editor has done as well as possible.

We have left ourselves little room to speak of the volumes drawn from Europe's literature. The range in time, and in quality is much greater than in the first two. From Addison to Gilbert A'Beckett, from Browning to F. C. Burnand, from Cowper to Henry Cockton's "Valentine Vox," from Dryden to Dickens, from Bishop Heber to Tom Hood and Theodore Hook, from Ben Jonson to Douglas Jerrold, from La Fontaine to Samuel Lover, from Molière to Marryat, from Shakespeare to Swift,—are a few suggestions from the index which are proof indeed not only how various and widely drawn the list is, but how deep and broad is the debt the literature of humor owes to writers *not* of American birth. If we have done on this side some creditable work, and have in our native literature some true and genial humor, what must we say in appreciation of that mass of good things which was at our service long before even Irving took up his pen? England alone has made the world a hopeless debtor in this respect: her own humor, classic and imperishable, is among her most striking and characteristic products.

The publishers have printed these volumes well and bound them neatly, in the style of the other "Half-Hour" series by the same editor.

**DIABOLOGY.** The Person and Kingdom of Satan. [The Bishop Paddock Lectures. 1889.] By Rev. Edw. H. Jewett, S. T. D., Professor of Pastoral Theology in the General Theological Seminary, New York. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

Thirty-six years ago Frederick Maurice wrote: "I shrink with instinctive cowardice from saying I maintain the dogma of the existence and personality of the Devil. I should like exceedingly to hide it under some respectable periphrasis." But the drift of thought on such subjects since 1853 makes it much less difficult to avow adherence to this belief. The growth of Pessimism and the revival even of Dualism (W. T. Thornton), has made the old belief less incredible, and the fact that men like Arnold of Rugby, Archdeacon Hare, Maurice, and Kingsley, have avowed their acceptance of it, has shown that it is neither inconsistent with genuine freedom of thought, nor a barrier to the broadest hopefulness. Nor is it safe to stigmatize it as an orthodox doctrine. It holds a very passive function in the teaching of the churches so characterized. Thus the "Shorter Catechism," which the Puritan churches have come to treat as the finest and soundest summary of Christian doctrine, gives its account of the fall of man, of human depravity, and of the redemption wrought for men by Christ, without once mentioning Satan. He comes in only at the end of the book, where the petition "Thy kingdom come" is explained to include, among other things, a prayer "that the kingdom of Satan may be destroyed."

Prof. Jewett in these lectures makes a very able defense of the doctrine. He begins by presenting the considerations which seem to make reasonable the belief that there are other spiritual intelligences than God, with whom the human race may come into contact for good or evil. He then discusses the doctrine of probation to show that there is nothing unreasonable in the belief that some of these spiritual intelligences might and did fall from the innocence in which they were created, and are now arrayed against the kingdom and rule of God. He then develops the conception of Satanic personality, answering objections brought especially from the Augustinian conception of evil as something negative or privative, and from that of Dr. Bushnell, that evil cannot be the basis

of any order or kingdom. We think it would have been quite as well for our author to have accepted this objection and modified his own conception by it. The dominant idea of Satan in the New Testament is not that of the head of a kingdom, but of an anarchist or bushwacker, whose only power is to destroy. If our author had been as familiar with the writings of Franz Baader as with those of some other Germans, he might have found some very suggestive hints in this connection, not excepting a relative justification of the very ideas he is opposing.

Prof. Jewett has easy work in exposing the falsity of the notion that the belief in the existence of a personal devil has been brought into the sphere of Hebrew religion from the Parsees. It might be said that he found that already done to his hand by such philologists as Max Müller; but he adds much to what they have said, especially by bringing into clear light what we now know of the position of Zarathustra's creed and sect in the first Persian Empire. He follows this up by showing how distinct and even peculiar and original is the teaching of Christ on the subject, which cannot be explained as any accommodation to the popular ideas of his time, as it does not merely reproduce these ideas. The last chapter is a justification of the Revisers for translating the sixth petition of the Lord's Prayer, "Deliver us from the Evil One."

T.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

**T**HE novel "Nero," by Ernst Eckstein, has been translated from the German by Clara Bell and Mary J. Safford, (New York: W. S. Gottsberger). The incidents of the incredible career of the Roman tyrant so far transcend the ordinary domain of fiction that at first glance the idea appears grotesque of weaving such monstrous characters and events into a historical romance. Historians have made more than one effort to justify Nero at the expense of his infamous mother, and to show that he was also influenced for evil by Tigellinus and Poppaea. There is such a wide discrepancy between his characteristic tendencies when he first came to the throne—Agrippina's willing puppet, Seneca's beloved pupil, in tastes a thorough Greek, loving poetry, music, the play, and the dance,—and what he afterwards became, that writers are fond of trying to account for such a transformation. The present author attributes the change in Nero to his grief and rage at losing Acte, his first love, from whom Agrippina separated him.

Whether or not the reader finds this theory plausible, it must be admitted that the romancer has made a moving story; and in view of the difficulties and impossibilities of his undertaking, has succeeded in giving a vivid picture of the age he describes. The book is translated with spirit.

Mr. Bret Harte's latest book is "The Heritage of Dedlow Marsh, and Other Tales," (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) Readers, we fear, are apt to feel aggrieved that with each succeeding story Mr. Harte offers to the public, he does not repeat the miracle, and dazzle and charm anon as he dazzled and charmed when his "Lure of Roaring Camp and Other Stories" gave the world a thrill of delight and surprise. Yet the volume before us ought to content his reasonable admirers, for it is well written, showing much of the life, spirit, boldness, and marked character of his best work. "The Heritage of Dedlow Marsh" gives a pathetic story of a brother and sister, and is enjoyable in the extreme if for nothing else than its descriptions of the marsh on which they live. We can see the illimitable wastes stretching out to the far removed horizons, where sky and water meet in reddening line at the close of an autumn day, the half-filled pools and sinuous channels lighted up by the after glow. "The Knight Errant of the Foot-Hills" offers many delicate touches, and abounds in local color; while "The Secret of Telegraph Hill" and "Capt. Jim's Friend" are amusing and piquant. If the book offers nothing absolutely unlike what the author has given us before, he yet repeats himself very pleasantly.

"The Romance of Jenny Harlowe and Other Sketches of Maritime Life," by W. Clark Russell, (D. Appleton & Co.), is a collection of our author's minor pieces, lacking from their character the controlling interest of his more elaborate work, but having in every part some of the characteristic flavoring of a pen which is surely one of the ablest and most entertaining now used in the public service. Everything that Mr. Russell writes has point, from his masterly novels to the slightest three-page sketch in this volume. Nearly one-half of the book is made up of two strong tales, "The Romance of Jenny Harlowe" and "Jeremy York," the remainder being some twenty sketches of life aboard ship, collected from recent magazines.

"Genevieve; or the Children of Port Royal" is a domestic story with a historical background and a strong religious bias.

The heroine, Genevieve, is very prettily drawn, and the little story has real interest. As a picture, moreover, of life in France in the seventeenth century, it has value from the realistic detail with which the author (the anonymous writer of "The Spanish Brothers," "The Czar," etc), has contrived to endow it. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Mr. Horace L. Traubel has edited, and David McKay, (Philadelphia: 23 S. 9th St.), has published in good style, with the title "Camden's Compliment to Walt Whitman," the record of the testimonial meeting and dinner at Camden, N. J., May 31, last, in honor of the seventieth birthday of the poet. Mr. Traubel's work is so well done, and the material for the volume is so substantial, that he has made an appreciable addition to the Whitman literature. This results from the character of the addresses on the occasion, the letters of response and compliment, and the excellent historical and descriptive sketch which the editor prefixes. All of this, with rare exceptions, has more than a temporary or perfunctory character, and much of it, by suggestiveness, by critical judgment or by other quality, helps to an appreciation and an estimate of Whitman's work. There are letters, for example, from Wm. M. Rossetti, Edward Dowden, John Burroughs, Stedman, F. B. Sanborn, and John Addington Symonds, and there are briefer ones which are notable, also. We congratulate the Camden friends of the poet on their spirit in devising and conducting the testimonial, and on having it so worthily put on record.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE eighth number of Dr. D. G. Brinton's "Library of Aboriginal American Literature" is announced for early issue. It will be a volume of ancient religious chants, or sacred songs, of the Mexicans, and Dr. Brinton has given it the title of "Rig Veda Americana." They are derived from two Nahuatl manuscripts, one at Madrid, the other at Florence, both of which Dr. Brinton has personally collated. A "gloss" which accompanies the song in the Madrid manuscript, is a sixteenth century commentary on the obscurities of the text. The two are, no doubt, the most ancient authentic examples of American literature and language in existence.

Mr. Browning has forwarded to London from Italy the manuscript of his new volume of thirty poems.

It is stated in the London papers that the sum paid to Lord Tennyson for his sixteen-line poem of "The Throstle," published in *The New Review*, was £250. That would be at the rate of £15, 18s, 9d a line! A poet is not necessarily a bad man of business.

Emile Augier, the famous French dramatist, author of "*L'Aventuriere*," and various other highly successful plays of the period, died last week in Paris.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers will issue this season a new volume of poems by Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, called "In the Garden of Dreams." It will be illustrated by Mr. H. W. Pierce.

A new edition, in one volume, is announced by Scribner & Welford, of John Addington Symonds's translation of Benvenuto Cellini's famous autobiography.

Mr. Swinburne has written a critical article upon the works of Wilkie Collins.

Mr. Gladstone has been busy upon an important monograph, now about completed, which he calls "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture."

Another royal journal is to be soon published,—the joint diary of the Empress of Austria and her youngest daughter, archduchess Valerie, kept during their recent visit to Corfu. The book will be called "An Autumn in the South."

Among other holiday books in preparation by Messrs. Harper are two art works—Thomas Nast's "Christmas Drawings" and "London; a Pilgrimage," consisting of illustrations by Gustave Doré and letter press by Blanchard Jerrold.

The second series of "The Book Worm," an illustrated treasury of knowledge, with stories of wisdom on subjects attractive to book-lovers, giving them, in readable form, much out-of-the-way literature of the past, will soon be issued by A. C. Armstrong & Son.

Mrs. Oliphant writes to the London *Athenaeum* to contradict a report that she has been "long unwell but has recovered," and that she has "settled a serious difference of opinion" with her publishers.

Mr. Carl Lumholtz, whose book concerning the Queensland cannibals will shortly be brought out by the Scribners, is an M. A. of the Norwegian University and member of the Royal Society of Science of Norway. The University sent him to Australia to

make collections for their museum. Dr. Lumholtz will lecture in this country during the winter.

M. Alphonse Daudet will again deal with his delightful Gascon in a humorous novel to be entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon; the Last Adventures of the Famous Tartarin." This story, translated by Mr. Henry James, will be published in serial form in *Harper's Magazine*.

Frederick Spielhagen is writing his autobiography. It is to be published in installments in a German magazine.

Roberts Brothers are to publish a volume called "Belief" by George L. Cheney, the object of which, it is announced, is to "find some basis of truth and reality on which to plant the feet of active charity, and where a genuine devotion may kneel without superstition or fear."

Horatio Seymour, of Marquette, Mich., formerly State Engineer of New York, is preparing for publication the correspondence of Governor Horatio Seymour. He is, we believe, the nephew of the Governor.

Herr Spetta, author of the magnificent monograph on Bach, is now writing a life of Merschner.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish immediately, "The Diary of Philip Hone," edited by Bayard Tuckerman. Philip Hone, an old Knickerbocker, was Mayor of New York, and for many years high in the councils of the Whig party, and closely identified with the leading interests of New York city in the early part of this century. His diary extends from 1828 to 1845, and is especially rich in reminiscences of the political and social life and events of that period.

The D. Lothrop Co. announce as their leading holiday volume, "Melodies From Nature," arranged from Wordsworth's Poems by Mrs. E. S. Blackall, and grouped under four divisions, representing the seasons of the year and human life.

Messrs. A. C. Armstrong & Son, of New York, and Elliot Stock, of London, will soon issue a *fac-simile* of the first edition of John Bunyan's "Country Rhymes," which has recently been discovered and acquired by the British Museum. The Rev. John Brown, of Bedford, will furnish an introduction, giving the history of the little volume.

Burrows Bros. & Co. of Cleveland, announce a new edition with "several hundred illustrations," of Blackmore's "Lorna Doone."

Under the title of "Free Trade in Capital," Messrs. Remington & Co. will shortly publish a volume by Mr. Egmont Hake and the Swedish economist Mr. O. E. Wesslau, who endeavor to establish in their work that the extension of free trade to banking would bring about close coöperation between capital and labor.

The Spanish Academy has undertaken the arduous task of publishing the complete dramatic works of Lope de Vega, edited by Senor Menendez Pelaya. We believe nobody knows exactly how many plays were written by Lope, but they number hundreds.

Dr. Garnett, of the British Museum, is busy with a volume on Milton, which Mr. Walter Scott intends to publish in his series of "Great Writers."

Edward W. Emerson, son of Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose grave was recently broken open, has made an examination of the casket containing the poet's remains, and is satisfied that they were not disturbed. He has ordered the coffin placed in a new box, and will have the whole enclosed in a heavy stone tomb under ground. The slabs are to be hermetically sealed, and the tomb will be made so strong that only a determined effort by professional body-snatchers can rob the coffin of its contents.

The article on the Constitution of the United States, contributed by the late Alexander Johnson to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, is to be brought out in book form by the Scribners.

It is not generally known that there are in existence some very spirited ballads by Lord Macaulay, one of the best of them relating the story of Bosworth Field, which in accordance with the author's wish have never been published.

"As You Like It," the eighth volume of the new Variorum Shakespeare, edited by Dr. Horace Howard Furness, is now in press, and will soon be issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company. This edition has been held in such high esteem by Shakespearian students that the present announcement will be more than welcome to those who have studied the previous volumes. It is beyond fair question that no other edition of Shakespeare throws as much light on his works, or gives such an interesting compendium of what has been written about them.

The Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff, a young Russian artist who died in Paris in 1884, at the age of twenty-three, and which has attracted the attention of some of the foremost critics of Europe, will be published by Messrs. Cassell & Co., about November 11th.

Among the most enthusiastic in their praise of this Journal is Mr. Gladstone, who, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, pronounces it "a book without a parallel." The translation has been made by Mrs. Mary J. Serrano. A portrait of Mlle. Bashkirtseff accompanies the volume.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish next week the eighth and last volume of "The Narrative and Critical History of America," edited by Justin Winsor, covering the later history of British, Spanish, and Portuguese America. A full general index is issued with this volume.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

**I**N the *American Anthropologist* for October, Professor Lester F. Ward, of the Smithsonian Institution, writes on "The Sociological Position of Protection and Free Trade." Unlike many of his doctrinaire friends he takes the Protection side, which he contends "does not differ in principle from the various means by which he (man) has protected himself from wild beasts, vermin, fire, flood, and storm. Trade, if too free, may be an enemy as much as tigers, flames, or water; but properly guarded, every power in nature becomes both friendly and useful to man."

Mr. Cosmos Mindeleff, of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, has published in the *National Geographic Magazine* a lecture delivered before the National Geographic Society at Washington, on Topographic Models. Mr. Mindeleff, who is the maker of the splendid models of the Zuni villages, advocates the use of models in preference to maps for both scientific and teaching purposes. He carefully describes the manner of preparing them.

Dr. Bernard Ornstein, ex-Surgeon-General of the Greek army, is engaged upon a memoir in relation to the frequency of triple births in the human race, and the length of life of the triplets. He desires information on the following points: 1. Number of well authenticated cases of triplets, in which all the children have reached the age of two years or more. 2. Cases in which two of the triplets have survived the age of one year or more; and (3) in which one of the three has lived one year or more. Replies may be addressed to Dr. Ornstein, Athens, Greece, or to Dr. W. J. Hoffman, Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, U. S. A.

A compilation has been made by the State Geologist, Mr. J. P. Lesley, of the forms of animal and vegetable fossils found in the formations of Pennsylvania and the neighboring States. It is intended to accompany the reports of the State Survey as a reference list. More than three hundred forms are given.

The International Convention on Weights and Measures held at Paris this year was called for the purpose of the discussion and distribution of the copies of the standard metre and kilogramme which have been prepared by the International Bureau. The standard kept among the French Archives, as is well known, is based upon the measurement of the meridian made by Delambre and Méchain about 1790. It is now held that this copy is short of the length required by the theory of the division of the earth's quadrant; but it was held advisable to furnish the nations in membership with uniform and exact copies of the old standard, rather than attempt to maintain the theoretic proportion, as the latter may be modified indefinitely by improvements in geodetic methods. The copies distributed are models of precise mechanical workmanship, some of the apparatus used being the finest ever made. A composition of nine parts of platinum and one of iridium to give rigidity, was adopted after some discussion. The form of the metre-rod has been materially changed, the section now used being nearly that of the letter X. The metre of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey has been the one adopted in 1799, known as the Archives standard, and which has been copied in the new rods.

The address of Mr. Garrick Mallery before the Section of Anthropology at Toronto, on the subject of "Israelite and Indian: A Parallel in Planes of Culture," is an able review of the question as to the identity of the North American Indians and the "lost tribes" of Israel. The author, as may be expected, comes to an adverse conclusion, and while admitting the coincidences of language and customs which are quite frequent and seemingly significant, points out that the advance of knowledge of the languages and customs of both peoples has shown a great number of accepted cases of coincidence to be entirely fallacious. The correspondence, where it exists, may often be the result of the development of primitive civilizations amid somewhat similar conditions, and has its parallel in the identity of customs and religion among other primitive peoples where no connection can be claimed. Mr. Mallery's address, the first part of which appears in

the *Popular Science Monthly* for November), in the course of the discussion, develops much anthropologic material in relation to the two peoples, which is reliable and entertaining.

#### CRITICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS.

##### CHURCH WORK FOR REGULAR ATTENDERS.

Rev. Chas. A. Dickinson, in *Andover Review*.

IT may seem strange, but it is true, that much as society grumbles at the dullness of sermons, it really would not like them to be anything else. For if they were not dull they might be practical, and it would be extremely disagreeable to listen to a man who made one feel that there was anything wrong either with one's opinions or with one's conduct. Society does not want to be disturbed. It desires only the confirmation of its prejudices. In order to preserve itself from interference, and to preserve the pulpit in a state of uselessness, it has laid down a number of rules to which the preacher is expected to conform.

But it is not merely in the matter of preaching that we are catering to the regular church-goer rather than to the unchurched public. Most of our church work is trammeled with the bonds of exclusiveness. It is done for the most part within a narrow ecclesiastical sphere, and for the favored few who happen to be directly or indirectly interested in our denomination. What attractions has the ordinary prayer-meeting for the ordinary sinner? We are surprised when we see him in the prayer-room, and wonder what brought him there. A stranger happening into a country prayer-meeting sets the whole assembly agog, and is liable to be talked about for a week. Should a dozen business men or mechanics from the non-church-going classes invade the Friday evening meeting in some of our city churches, no one would be more startled than the Christians themselves. They would suspect a conspiracy of some kind.

#### "THANATOPSIS" THE BEGINNING OF AMERICAN POETRY.

Richard Henry Stoddard, in *Lippincott's Magazine*.

IF I were writing the history of American Poetry, I would go over the journals of the time, and trace, as I have no doubt I could, through the critical comments of these journals, the welcome with which "Thanatopsis" was greeted. But, as I am not writing the history of American Poetry, I content myself with saying that it made an immediate and profound impression upon all thoughtful readers, who recognized the advent of a new and true poet. He was recognized at once by his brother and sister singers, who testified their admiration by imitation, which continued for years. This fact is patent in the verse of all his contemporaries, old and young, and nowhere more patent than in the juvenile verse of Longfellow, as readers of "Voices of the Night" will readily remember. The dawn of American Poetry was ushered into the world in "Thanatopsis."

#### THE RECONSTRUCTION OF ROME.<sup>1</sup>

**I**T is not the explorers who have destroyed the beauty of Rome. The men who have done the real mischief are the speculating builders and contractors. . . . The sudden influx of inhabitants which followed the revolution of 1870 gave them an opportunity which they were not slow to seize. Since then the numbers of the population have increased enormously, and the price of land is said to have risen from a few centimes to more than a thousand francs a métro. The cupidity of private owners and of public bodies could not resist the temptation thus offered them. They have sacrificed their oldest traditions to fill their pockets, and given up Rome into the hands of speculators. We see the results of their action in the new quarters which have sprung up with such inconceivable rapidity in all parts of the city. Everywhere the same glaring white boulevards are hewing their way, and in their path, the winding streets and the old houses with roofs of every shape and color, and corners jutting out in all directions, are fast disappearing from view. . . . And now, in order to facilitate the construction of formal squares and rectangular streets, the Government has introduced a system known as the *Piano regolatore*, by which the seven hills are to be leveled and the valleys between them filled up. So the very face of nature is to be changed, and the most renowned feature of the Eternal City is to be done away.

Go where you will in Rome, there is no escape from these new quarters. You find them in the grass meadows at the back of Castel Sant' Angelo, which made so pleasant a walk to St. Peter's; on the quiet slopes of the Cælian and the Aventine, where you could ramble through monastery gardens full of mediæval memories, and dream of Gregory and Augustine, of Dominic and the Knights of Malta, without ever meeting a soul. They stretch far out into

<sup>1</sup>From the *Nineteenth Century*, (London), for October. Conclusion from last week.

the Campagna, and spoil all the charming district beyond Porta Nomentana, where Anio used to wind between willow-fringed banks, and S. Agnese and S. Costanza stood out in the lonely plains as you looked across to the faintly-flushed hills of the Sabine range and the blue peaks of Soracte. On the other side it is still worse. If there was a place which should have been sacred in Roman eyes, it was the Lateran. No church in Rome has more glorious memories. Here is the basilica founded by Constantine, the palace which was for four hundred years the home of the Popes, the centre of mediæval Christendom—"omnium urbis et orbis ecclesiarum mater et caput." Pilgrims came here from all lands, some to climb the Santa Scala, some to gaze on the chapel of the Sancta Sanctorum, some for the sake of Constantine, others for that of Luther. But all alike stood on the steps at the west end of the basilica and looked out on the sunny terraces where the mediæval Popes took their daily walks, and Francis of Assisi threw himself at the feet of Innocent III. The view from these steps was simply the finest in Rome. On the right, half hidden in a tangled growth of cypress and ivy, were the Aurelian walls and the massive towers of the Porta Asinaria, through which Belisarius and Totila both entered Rome. In front roses bloomed freely on the broad grassy space, and a noble avenue of ilex-trees led towards the church of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme. The tall, red Lombard tower of that ancient basilica, once the home of St. Helena, rose out of gardens and cypress-groves, and beyond, crossed by meeting lines of aqueducts, were the radiant plains of the Campagna and the lovely curves of the Alban hills. That view was always beautiful, in the dim blueness of early morning and in the rich glow of evening light. Generations of poets and painters have celebrated its charms, and looked out from this portal, on these plains, "spiritualized," wrote Sterling, "by endless recollections." Now the avenue of ilex-trees is cut down, the roses and cypresses are gone. A block of factory-looking houses shuts out the mountains and the Campagna, and that perfect view is for ever ruined.

The improvements of the Municipality in this neighborhood did not end there. Last spring saw the destruction of the Ghetto, that curious mediæval quarter which had been the home of the Jews for the last three hundred years. The names of the Via e Piazza del Pianto bore witness to the wailing of this unhappy people on the day when they were driven from their homes by command of Paul the fourth, and forced to take up their abode within the limits of this narrow district. Every Sunday for centuries they were compelled to hear a sermon in the church of S. Angelo in Pescheria.

Men I helped to their sins—help me to their God.

Pio Nono was the first pope to abolish this custom, and to remove the barred gates of the Ghetto, which before his time had been closed every night. And yet, in spite of its crowded population, in spite too of the filth and squalor of many of its narrow lanes, the Jews' quarter was the healthiest of the city, and the death-rate of this district was lower than that of any other. A walk through the Ghetto was a unique experience. Artists were attracted by the quaint character of many of these old houses, their round-headed archways, steep flights of stairs, and Gothic windows. The courts and alleys teemed with life. Black-eyed boys with curly heads and shining teeth pursued the stranger clamoring for *quattrini*, Jewish-faced women sat on the doorsteps darning bits of silk and lace from the rag-heaps at their feet, and vendors of old clo' carried on a brisk bargain. There was always the chance of finding some lovely bit of Oriental brocade or rich damask, some gem or cameo of rare workmanship under these piles of rubbish. And as you threaded your way through some dark lane you might see the figure of a seven-branched candlestick carved on the wall, a relic of the departed glories of Jerusalem, and of the old faith to which the exiles clung through ages of persecution and misery.

On the outskirts of the Ghetto a long street led to the Portico of Octavia, where Titus celebrated his triumph, and Syrian captives bore the spoils of the Temple in his train. Close by the colonnade of this noble ruin the ancient fish-market, which had been held here for centuries, might still have been seen a year or two ago. The sight was strikingly picturesque. The many-storied houses of the narrow street almost shut out the blue sky overhead, and the sunshine streamed through the meeting roofs on the glittering scales of fish and the worn marble slabs which had been in use since the days of the Cæsars. A few steps further on was the theatre which Augustus built in honor of the young Marcellus. Here we were met by another of those strange contrasts over which Ampère loved to moralize. Under the Doric arches of the lowest tier artisans had their shops, and the ruddy light of the forge glowed upon piles of green vegetables and water-melons and joints of meat which dangled from the travertine blocks of the Augustan age. Above the Ionic arches of the upper story rose the grim walls of the Savelli Palace, built in the Middle Ages on a

lofty heap of *débris* within the theatre. This was the home of Niebuhr when he lived in Rome as Prussian ambassador. From these windows he looked down on the fountains, the orange-trees, and flowering jessamine of his little garden, and far away across the Tiber to St. Peter's and Monte Mario. This district has undergone a thorough cleansing. The ancient fish-market and the shops have been removed, and the Ghetto leveled to the ground. Whole streets were carted away last year amid clouds of white dust and mortar. Only the fortress-looking walls of the Cenci Palace, the Portico of Octavia, and the Theatre of Marcellus remain, isolated and stripped of their surroundings. In short, the whole of this remarkable quarter has disappeared, to make room for more boulevards and "jerry-built" houses.

There is no saying where the work of destruction will end. A year or two ago Villa d'Este, up at Tivoli, was on the point of being sold and turned into a foundry, and still more recently Villa Borghese narrowly escaped the same fate. Even the apathetic Romans were stirred when they heard Prince Borghese announce his intention of selling this villa, the oldest and most famous in Rome, founded three hundred years ago by Cardinal Scipio Borghese. This time the Municipality protested, the case was taken into court, and the sale stopped by judicial decree. For the present, at least, Villa Borghese has been saved. For a little while longer we may roam through these gardens where once Raphael had his home, and see the scarlet anemones and blue violets come out in the grass under the trees. For a little while the tall stone-pines of Villa Doria may lift their heads against the golden sky, where the waters of the Fonte Paolina flash in the sunset, but who can tell for how long? The breath of the destroying angel is in the air, and at any moment he may pause in his flight over these fair scenes and turn all this beauty to dust and ashes.

It seems almost incredible that people should sit quietly by and see these things happen. Was there no one, we feel inclined to ask, to stand up and speak a word for the Lateran view or the Ludovisi gardens? Here and there a voice has been lifted, a protest raised, generally by some foreign resident. A letter or two has appeared in the papers, there has been a little stir, a good deal of talk, then the subject has been allowed to drop, and the work of spoliation has continued. After a while, too, people become callous, and acquiesce in what appears inevitable. It is idle to ask whether the guilt rests on the head of the Government or the Municipality. In most cases we are inclined to think the blame may be very evenly divided between the two. But in point of fact it is the Italian nation that is responsible for the ruin of Rome. The same thing is happening in Florence at this moment. There the oldest parts of the city, the cradle of her liberties, the home of Dante, is about to be destroyed to gratify the greed of speculators and the hankering of the Florentines after broad streets and empty squares. And the only protest that is raised against this vandal act comes from an English author who loves Florence better than her own degenerate children. The modern Italian, whether he is of Rome or Florence or Milan, has this in common. His one wish is to destroy all that is most individual and characteristic in his native city, all the great deeds and heroic past that lives in her stones, and to make every town in Italy as modern Babylon, with boulevards and cafés, kiosks and tramways. There are, no doubt, scholarly and cultivated Italians to whom all this is painful in the extreme. But these men either stand aloof from public affairs, or else their voices are drowned by the angry clamor of hungry householders and greedy contractors, eager to divide the spoil.

The destroyers, too, have many plausible arguments to advance on their side. They tell us, for instance, that sanitary laws must be borne in mind, that wider streets and more airy houses were absolutely necessary for the good of the public health. Of course, if this is true, the argument deserves consideration. But in these days so many crimes are committed in the name of health, that we are inclined to feel sceptical. At present, the new quarters, so far as the experience of English visitors goes, have no enviable reputation in this respect, while hitherto not only the Ghetto but all the old parts of the city have enjoyed far greater freedom from malaria and fever than the broad streets and huge hotels of new Rome. The new embankment, it is said, interferes seriously with the natural course of the drains flowing into the river, and if the health of Rome is to be preserved, a completely new system of drainage will have to be constructed. Besides which, we are told by a Roman official of high rank, that the insane war waged by the city authorities for many years against woods and gardens has had the effect of diminishing the oxygen in the air to a serious extent, and has actually increased the average temperature in summer by two degrees. Even the municipal authorities have become alarmed now that the mischief is done, and trees and shrubs are being planted in every direction.

Once more, we are reminded that history repeats itself. Rome, it is said, has always lived at the expense of the past. One age

has invariably risen on the ruins of the last. So in the Middle Ages a new Rome rose out of the ashes of the Imperial city, and the Temples of the Forum and the Colosseum became the quarries which supplied marbles for the churches and palaces of the Renaissance. And now modern Rome is but following their example, and making her future out of the *débris* of their past. But at least the Middle Ages and the Renaissance left us monuments worthy of admiration in the place of the city they destroyed. And we of the nineteenth century, what shall we have to show which can justify our acts of vandalism in the eyes of posterity? The Via Nazionale and the Piazza d'Indipendenza or the Ponte Garibaldi will compare but ill with St. Peter's or the Sistina, and the greatest admirers of the new quarters will hardly put them on a level with the Farnese Palace or the Borghese Gardens. And when we ask, of what profit has all this been to the Roman people—are they happier or better off than they were before?—this is the answer we receive: At the present time there is more distress and greater poverty in Rome than ever before. Taxes are high, food is dear, failures are frequent, while last winter the discontent of the working class led to riots which at one time threatened to assume serious proportions.

But they tell us a better day is coming. The State, the city have learnt the value of historic remains, and are taking steps to insure their preservation. A bill is even now before Parliament which is to prohibit the building of new houses within a certain area round the Capitol. The ruins are to be saved from further desecration. There is to be a national park, laid out in broad drives and walks, which will enclose the Palace of the Cæsars, the Forum, and the Colosseum, and half a dozen more famous monuments of classical times. It will be the finest park in the world. So they tell us, little dreaming what thoughts are passing in our hearts.

JULIA M. ADY.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE VIKING AGE. By Paul B. Du Chaillu. Two volumes. Pp. 591 and 562. \$7.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MY GOOD FRIEND. By Adolphe Belot. Translated by Edward Wakefield. Pp. 286. Paper. \$0.25. New York: Worthington Co.

WIVES OF MEN OF GENIUS. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Edward Wakefield. Pp. 224. \$—. New York: Worthington Co.

THE STORY OF BOSTON: A Study of Independence. By Arthur Gilman, M. A. Pp. 507. \$1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE PARIAH. By F. Anstey. Pp. 448. Paper. \$0.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

MADAME DE MAURESCAMP: A Story of Parisian Life. By Octave Feuillet. Translated by Beth Page. Pp. 209. Paper. \$0.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST HUMOROUS AUTHORS. Selected and arranged by Charles Morris. Four volumes. Pp. 512, 511, 512, and 511. \$6.00. J. B. Lippincott Co.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA. Vol. IV. Pp. 828. \$3.00. London and Edinburgh: William and Robert Chambers. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER. By Alfred Tennyson. [Illustrated.] \$3.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

RAB AND HIS FRIENDS. By John Brown, M. D. [Illustrated.] Pp. 32 \$1.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

CHRISTMAS STORIES AND POEMS, for the Little Ones. Pp. 80. \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

LEGEND LAYMONE. A Poem by M. B. M. Toland. [Illustrated.] \$2.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

GEMS FROM WALT WHITMAN. Selected by Elizabeth Porter Gould. Pp. 58. \$0.50. Philadelphia: David McKay.

AN EASTERN TOUR AT HOME. By Joel Cook. Pp. 286. \$1.00. Philadelphia: David McKay.

CAMDEN'S COMPLIMENT TO WALT WHITMAN. Edited by Horace L. Traubel. Pp. 74. \$0.50. Philadelphia: David McKay.

#### DRIFT.

THE question whether the Senators shall dictate the appointments which under the Constitution they are to advise and consent to comes up afresh. President Harrison is likely to see a good deal of it. The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger* says:

"The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Morgan, has given offense to several Republican Senators, the result of which will be a decided opposition to his confirmation when his nomination is made to the Senate. The trouble with Commissioner Morgan is that he pays little attention to the recommendations for appointments to office made by Senators. A few days ago Senator Manderson called on the Commissioner to ascertain whether he intended to make an appointment which the Senator had been urging for several months. The Commissioner was very pleasant, but gave no indication of a purpose to make the appointment. Finally the Senator commented on the policy of retaining Democrats in places that were wanted for Republicans, when the Commissioner remarked that he was not in a hurry to remove Democrats who were satisfactorily performing their duties, merely to make room for Republicans. This nettled the Senator, and rising from his chair,

he said, with warmth and earnestness: 'I am in favor of that system, too, if it is applied all round. No one had any objections to Oberly as Commissioner, and if you are not going to remove any Democrats I am in favor of calling Oberly back and putting him in as Commissioner. The President had to remove Oberly to make a place for you, and I am putting my man on just the same footing as yourself when you were candidate for Indian Commissioner.' In reply to a question the Senator informed the Commissioner that whether he would vote for his confirmation would depend upon whether the Commissioner discovered between now and December next that the Republican party carried the election in November last. It is understood that Senator Plumb has notified the Commissioner that he intends to oppose his confirmation."

A leading English journal publishes a complete list of pollings which have taken place in the United Kingdom since the general elections. The Home Rulers are shown to have gained in four years twelve seats, and lost one in Doncaster. In nine other contests they have improved their majorities, whereas the Unionists have increased theirs in only three instances. The aggregate vote shows a large, if fluctuating, increase in the Home Rule vote. If by-elections have any significance, the present Government stands already discredited and condemned.

The *New York World* publishes a despatch from Florence, giving what is alleged to be the true story of Secretary Blaine's Florence letter declining to be a candidate for the Presidency. The article asserts that in Italy, Mr. Blaine had a stroke of partial paralysis which prostrated him, and which was followed by a severe attack of melancholia, during which he, on the advice of his physician, wrote the letter.

The *London Publishers' Circular* says on the subject of "Literary Over-Production": "This is a subject which social reformers in search of a chance for a new crusade appear to have strangely overlooked. Why does not someone take 'occasion by the hand' and immortalise himself by founding a Society for the Suppression of Superfluous Literature? Such a movement is greatly needed. We commend the idea to the earnest and immediate attention of the Society of Incorporated Authors. The matter is one which comes closely home to a good many of its members."

The marriage of the German princess, Sophie, (sister of the Emperor, and granddaughter of Queen Victoria), to the Greek Crown Prince, at Athens, on Sunday, was an occasion of great ceremonial and much popular demonstration. A London dispatch says: "The splendor of the match from a political point of view might well arouse Hellenic enthusiasm, but the secret of the popular fervor lies in the old familiar tradition that the glories of the ancient Greek Empire would be revived when a ruler named Constantine should wed a bride named Sophia. The young heir to the Greek throne was avowedly named in deference to this tradition, and to the exuberant Athenian imagination there is nothing less than the hand of destiny in the fact that his German bride bears the name of Sophie."

In his speech at Chester, Saturday, Mr. Gladstone urged English workmen to study the history of the American Revolution. He asserted that it was by and from England that a love of freedom was sown in America. England now, in return, reaped advantages from the American vindication of those principles of freedom which animated the revolution. The system of government in America combined that love of freedom, respect for law, and desire for order which formed the surest elements of national excellence and greatness. It was no extravagance to say that, although there were only 2,000,000 people in the thirteen States at the time of the revolution, the group of statesmen that proceeded from them were a match for any in the whole history of the world, and were superior to those of any other one epoch.

The Radical programme for British legislation is outlined, it is said, in the speeches which Mr. Labouchere has lately been making in Scotland. As reported, it includes the "one man one vote" principle, or universal suffrage; the scheme of triennial and not septennial Parliaments; the disestablishment of the Church, accompanied by its disendowment, the funds now diverted to ecclesiastical purposes to be taken for secular uses in the administration of the empire; such changes in the land laws as would lead ultimately to extinction of the great land-owning families and divide the tremendous possessions now common into a more even distribution of property.

The temporary failure of the attempt to establish a new line of fast first-class steamships between Europe and Canada will be a bitter disappointment to the ambitious Canadian politicians and business men of the chief Dominion cities. But we fancy that the delay in the establishment of the line will not be for long. If a subsidy of half a million will not do the work, a bigger subsidy will be offered. That is the British policy, and it appears to be also the policy of British dependencies.—*Boston Journal*.

The sheriff sold fifteen properties on Thursday, and while it seems to be conceded that farming is the poorest business in Chester county, the sheriff's sales show that the times bear quite as heavily upon other people. Of the fifteen properties only seven were farms; of the other eight two were mills, two were stores, and the remaining two were two houses and lots.—*Kennett, Pa. Advance*.

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BOX 924.

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## LONDON BOX OVERCOATS

Opposition is useless to a popular new style, for everybody desires to change the old for the new. Singularity is more noticeable than even extreme fashion. For Men's wear the tendency is toward looser fitting garments, especially in Overcoats. Hence—our London ready-made Single and Double-breasted Pall Mall Box Overcoats are fashionable and popular. They are made from Super English Devon Kersey, strapped seams, elegant trim and workmanship, being made in every respect the same as special ordered garments. Prices from \$25 to \$35 (worth to order \$50 to \$70).

Our clothing of every kind, whether to order or ready made, is highly endorsed for superior quality, correct style and popular prices.

## E. O. THOMPSON,

Merchant Tailor and Clothier,

1338 Chestnut St., [Opp. the Mint.]

PHILADELPHIA.

## INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

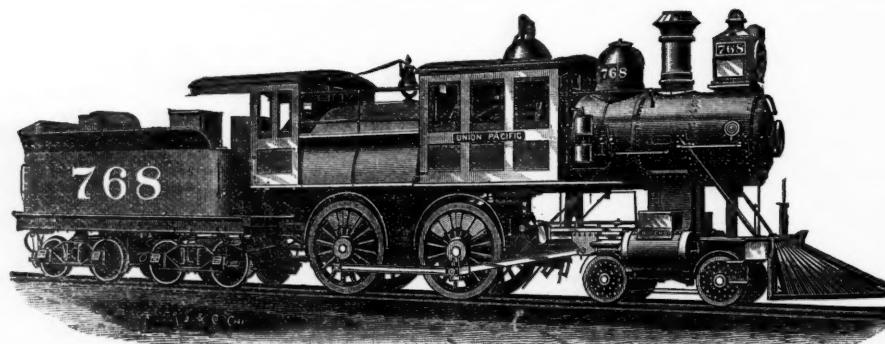
## AMOS HILLBORN &amp; CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

## CURTAINS - AND - UPHOLSTERY - GOODS

Designers and Manufacturers of  
INTERIOR ART WORK

## BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP

Furniture, Bedding, Feathers,  
Mattresses, Springs, etc., etc.NO. 1027 MARKET STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

## DRY GOODS.

## FOR DRY GOODS

THE BEST PLACE IS

## STRAWBRIDGE &amp; CLOTHIER'S,

MARKET  
EIGHTH } STREETS.  
FILBERT }

One of the largest buildings in the city, and the Largest Establishment in America devoted exclusively to

## --: DRY : GOODS :--

The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Millinery, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Carpets, Ready-made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducements are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

## SEED WAREHOUSES.

## DAVID LANDRETH &amp; SONS,

The Oldest Established and Most Complete Seed Establishment in America. Over one hundred (100) years in business.

Over 1,500 acres under cultivation growing



21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, and S. E. Cor. of Delaware Avenue and Arch Street, Phila.

## SEEDS, IMPLEMENTS, AND TOOLS,

and all other requisites for Garden and Farm. Catalogue and prices mailed free on application.

## MANUFACTURERS.

## THE

WILLIAM CRAMP & SONS  
SHIP AND ENGINE BUILDING CO.

BASIN, DRY DOCK, AND  
MARINE RAILWAY,  
Beach and Palmer Streets, Phila.

SHIPYARD AND MACHINE  
SHOPS,

Beach and Norris Streets, Phila.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 44 BROADWAY.

## Pennsylvania Steel Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## STEEL RAILS,

RAILWAY FROGS, CROSSINGS AND  
SWITCHES.

BILLETS, SLABS, AND FORGINGS OF OPEN-  
HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL.

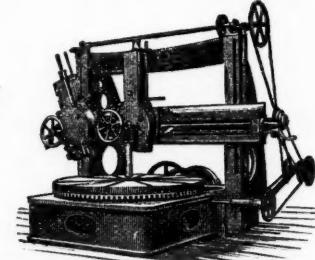
WORKS AT STEELTON, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

OFFICE, 208 S. 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA

## WM. SELLERS &amp; CO., INCORPORATED.

Engineers and Manufacturers of  
Machine Tools.

PHILADELPHIA.

WOOTTON LOCOMOTIVE  
MECHANICAL AND ELECTRIC  
INTERLOCKING AND BLOCK SIGNAL  
SYSTEMS.

Every variety of Track Supplies  
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MACHINISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

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